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WHOLE NO. 1881.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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STAMP
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

GIBSON ACCEPTS

Is Made Deputy Inspector of Schools.

MR. SCOTT GOES TO KAUAI

Change Goes Into Effect September First.

Applications for Positions and Changes Desired—Miss Lofquist's Request Granted.

At the regular weekly session of the Commissioners of Education, held yesterday afternoon, there were present the following: President Cooper, Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Jordan, H. S. Townsend, J. F. Scott, Professor Alexander, W. A. Bowen and H. von Holt. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Minister Cooper reported having conferred with Mr. Gibson, principal of Waimea, on the subject of his acceptance of the position of Deputy Inspector General of Schools, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. F. Scott. A favorable answer had been received.

The Commissioners then voted to give Mr. Gibson the position, his duties to begin on September 1st.

The matter of some one to fill the place of Mr. Gibson was then discussed. Mr. Scott was offered the position, accepted and was forthwith appointed, with the same salary as that given Mr. Gibson.

Fred Abbott, brother of Osmer Abbott, was appointed to a position in Lahainaluna School, his duties to begin on September 1st. Mr. Rosecrans, vice principal, was put in charge of Lahainaluna, in place of Mr. Osmer Abbott, who will not be back for a year or so.

President Cooper then referred to a petition made by Mr. Wood, teacher in chemistry in the High School, to the effect that certain apparatus be furnished for the laboratory. The appropriation for such purposes had run out, and in order that the purchase of the necessary apparatus might be effected, he proposed that the tuition fees of those pupils in the laboratory class be remitted and that a fee equal to that for tuition (50 cents a week) be paid into the department, the same to be used in the purchase of the necessary articles.

Mr. von Holt spoke of several young people in Kekaha who would be very glad to obtain the services of a good teacher after the regular school hours. This was just left with the Commissioners as a hint, in case some teacher might want to take advantage of the prospect.

An application for a three-weeks' leave of absence was received from Miss Lofquist, who has gone to the Coast on a sailing vessel, bound for San Francisco. She stated that she would do her best to get back to Honolulu in time for the beginning of school. Miss Lofquist's application was granted.

The following applications were then read by President Cooper and referred to the Teachers' Committee:

H. Wood, for a position as teacher in any of the schools of the Republic.

Miss Abbie Guernsey, for a position as teacher: Kaula preferred.

Miss Anna Thomas, to be transferred to Lihue.

John K. Kealoha, for a position in the Lahaina School.

Sam Dowdell, for a position as teacher for his sister.

Miss Lillian Richards, recommending Miss Schoen for a position as teacher: Hualaloa preferred.

M. J. Soares, for a position as teacher: to go anywhere.

Miss Mamie Kelly, for a position as teacher. Miss Kelly has excellent recommendations and certificates.

Miss Juliette King, for the position left vacant by the resignation of Miss May Atkinson.

Miss Ione Armstrong, for a position as teacher.

Board adjourned at 4 p. m.

LANDING DOPE.

Plenty of Opium Coming in, Landed in Small Boats.

It looks now as though the inspectors and guards at the Custom House have gained the upper hand of the opium smugglers to the extent that very little, if any comes through the gates. It is a well-known fact that large quantities have been coming in, but not as it formerly did.

About a week ago a well-known handler of dope was seen late at night running up a small street in the vicinity of Kakaako; a few minutes later a hack, driven at a rapid speed, followed, and disappeared around one of

the numerous curves. A few nights later the same man, in company with a stranger, transferred from one carriage to another, both far out on the Waikiki road, a valuable lot of opium. The transaction was talked of next day by the man who landed the opium and proofs exhibited in corroboration of it.

About six weeks ago a Victoria schooner came down and landed \$2,500 worth of opium on the other side of the island. The man to whom the stuff was consigned, left here, made all connections, cached his stuff, and returned to the city in 36 hours. The method used generally is to drop the stuff overboard in canvas bags, with cork floaters attached. It is afterwards picked up by men in a small boat.

Attending Congress.

It having been settled in Washington that the annexation treaty shall go over to next session, the Hawaiian Commissioners have left for their respective homes, rustivating on the way in different places. Messrs. Kinney and Thurston are in Salt Lake City in attendance at the Trans-Mississippi Congress. They are expected in Honolulu early in August.

Insane Chinaman Calls at Executive Building.

Harmless Imbecile Armed With a File—Removed by Policeman.

TO SEE PRESIDENT

Insane Chinaman Calls at Executive Building.

The clerks in the Foreign Office had rather a peculiar experience yesterday morning, and for a few minutes they did not know whether they were in the presence of a crank or a highbinder.

It seems that in the neighborhood of 11 o'clock a well-dressed Chinaman walked into the Attorney General's office, and, without doffing his straw hat, said: "Hello" to Mr. Smith. The latter was engaged with a visitor, and simply nodded his head to the man. The Chinaman then walked into the Deputy Attorney General's office and engaged in conversation with Isaac Sherwood.

The Chinaman uttered some incoherent sentences, and, Sherwood, noticing that he had a large file in his hand, persuaded him to leave. The Chinaman then said he wanted to see Mr. Dole, and Sherwood directed him to the Foreign Office. A moment later Major Potter and another of the clerks heard someone fooling with the door lock, then the door opened and the man walked in. He asked for Mr. Dole, at the same time taking a seat. Major Potter informed him that Mr. Dole was busy, and then called to Sherwood to ring for a policeman.

Then the man began a tirade in Hawaiian, until it was thought best to remove him. Major Potter lifted him from the chair and carried him out into the hall.

The clerks had scarcely gotten over their surprise, when they heard the fellow saying that he would rather have his head cut off than not see Mr. Dole. Then the door opened again, and the same fellow walked quickly through the room into Minister Cooper's office, and, as the latter was absent, he sat down in his chair and put his feet on the desk, all the time grasping the file in his right hand. Things looked serious for a moment, as the clerks could not tell what the fellow would do next. When Minister Cooper returned he looked at the fellow and beckoned to him to come outside, and the request was complied with, the man retiring to the lower hall, where he carried on a rambling talk in Hawaiian and Chinese for some minutes, until he saw a chance to get into the Interior Office. He had been in there perhaps five minutes when a policeman entered and requested him to come outside, at the same time taking hold of his "file hand" and leading him to the door. The Chinaman laughed and chatted until he got to the foot of the steps. When told to get into the brake and ride, he rebelled, and it required the combined efforts of four people to land him, the man shouting "Dolo, Dolo," all the time. He is held at the station house until the question of his sanity may be determined.

In Honor of John Cabot.

BRISTOL, June 24.—The 400th anniversary of the discovery by John Cabot of the North American mainland was celebrated here today by the laying of the foundation stone for the Cabot Memorial Tower, on the summit of Brandon Hill, in the heart of the city. The memorial will cost about \$5,000. The stone was laid by the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

Prior to the ceremony he was entertained at luncheon by the Corporation of Bristol, and subsequently he received the freedom of the city. The luncheon company included Sir William Whitway, the Premier of Newfoundland, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. No Americans were present.

Popocatepetl has been bonded to an American syndicate to mine for sulphur.

TREATY WILL STAY

Senate Finally Agrees Upon it With Little Discussion.

NEARING THE END OF TARIFF BILL

General Reciprocity Provision Made.

Power to Make Treaties Vested in President—No Action on Annexation.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—As a result of the rapid work on the tariff bill today, the close of the long debate in the Senate and the final vote on the bill is felt to be very near at hand. Two of the most important provisions,

the numerous curves. A few nights later the same man, in company with a stranger, transferred from one carriage to another, both far out on the Waikiki road, a valuable lot of opium. The transaction was talked of next day by the man who landed the opium and proofs exhibited in corroboration of it.

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WASHINGTON, July 5.—The House, by a party vote, without discussing

any business, took a recess until Wednesday, to be ready for the tariff bill, if completed before then by the Senate.

END IN SIGHT.
Vote on Tariff Bill Scheduled for July 7.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The final vote on the tariff bill will be taken before adjournment tomorrow. The agreement is as follows: That the debate on the tariff bill shall proceed under the five-minute rule after 1 p. m. tomorrow, and the final vote on the bill shall be taken before adjournment tomorrow.

Senator Allison did not ask that the hour for the vote be set, being content with the positive agreement that it should be some time tomorrow. The limitation of speeches after 1 p. m. to five minutes will bring the debate within narrow limits. The announcement by the Vice-President that the agreement was perfected led to a general exchange of congratulations among Senators.

During the day the anti-trust question was debated at length, and Pettus' amendment on the subject was defeated—33 to 36.

Allen of Nebraska again offered the amendment for a quarter of a cent bounty on beet sugar. It led to lively and somewhat personal speeches from the two Nebraska Senators, after which the Allen amendment was tabled—55 to 9—the Populists and silver Republicans being the only ones recorded against the motion to table.

Sugar Bounty Shelved.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Republican Senatorial caucus today decided not to again present a beet sugar

FORMAL PROTEST

Secretary's Correspondence With Japanese Minister.

REPLY MADE TO THE PROTEST

Quotes Law to Sustain His Position.

Annexation Has Been Regarded as a Necessary Contingency for Many Years.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The formal protest of Japan against the annexation of Hawaii to the United States became available today. The full correspondence is as follows:

Legation of Japan, Washington, June 15, 1897.

Sir: I beg to again call your attention to the subject of our interview today—the rumor that the Governments of the United States and Japan are on the point of concluding a treaty annexing the Hawaiian Islands to this country as a territorial part thereof. As I had the honor to state to you, the Japanese Government has been repeatedly during the past few days with circumspectness of detail which gives it the appearance of authority. It not only states positively that the annexation will soon take place, but also gives with apparent precision certain portions of the alleged arrangement, which directly affect the rights acquired by the Government of Japan and Japanese subjects by treaties with Hawaii and under the Constitution and laws of that country.

It is on this account that I desire to repeat what I had the honor to state in our interview today—that my Government cannot view without concern the prospects of a sudden and complete change in the status of Hawaii whereby the representative of Japan and Japanese subjects may be imperiled. While, therefore, they confidently rely upon the United States to maintain toward them a just and friendly attitude in this, as in all other matters, they feel that, under the circumstances, they cannot be regarded as spectators merely without interest in the important change which it has so positively been asserted is about to take place in the relations of the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. For this reason—I feel that I am justified in inquiring from you, Mr. Secretary, what provision has been made therein for the preservation and maintenance of the rights acquired and enjoyed by Japan in her intercourse with Hawaii under the solemn sanctions of law and of treaty. I accept, Mr. Secretary, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

TORU HOASHI, etc.

To Hon John Sherman, Secretary of State.

Following is the reply made by the Secretary of State:

Department of State, Washington, June 16, 1897.

Sir: Replying to your note of the 15th inst., just received, I have to say that the Governments of the United States and Japan, by their duly authorized representatives, have signed a treaty annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. This has been done in pursuance of the policy long since adopted by the United States, and the treaty will, I understand, be submitted to the Senate of the United States by the President for ratification. As to your inquiry as to the provision therein concerning the rights of Japanese subjects, I have to say that the Government of the United States does not take upon itself any obligations of the Hawaiian Government arising from treaties or conventions made by it with other Governments.

It is believed that there is nothing in the proposed treaty prejudicial to the rights of Japan, and certainly the United States has no disposition to disturb the friendly relations which have long existed between the Government of Japan and this country. Accept, Mr. Minister, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of State.

Minister Hoashi then submitted Japan's formal protest, as follows:

Legation of Japan, Washington, June 16, 1897.

Sir: Referring to the correspondence which has passed between us regarding the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, I have the honor to inform you that, having communicated with my Government upon the subject, I am now in receipt of instructions from His Imperial Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs in relation thereto.

Before divulging the nature of these instructions I desire to state that although the Imperial Government could not have failed to attach due weight to the statement in your communication to me of the 15th inst., that in your opinion "there is nothing in the proposed treaty prejudicial to the rights of Japan," they must also have taken note of the fact that in alluding in the same communication to existing treaties between Japan and Hawaii you state your understanding that the Government of the United States does not take upon itself any obligations of Hawaii arising from treaties or conventions with other Governments. I have now the honor to inform you that I am instructed by His Imperial Majesty's Government to formally protest against the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. This protest is made for the following reasons:

First—The maintenance of the status quo of Hawaii is essential to the good understanding of the powers which have interests in the Pacific.

Second—The annexation of Hawaii would tend to endanger the residential, commercial and industrial rights of Japanese subjects in Hawaii, assured to them by treaty and by the constitution and laws of that country.

Third—Such annexation might lead to the postponement by Hawaii of the settlement of claims and liabilities already existing in favor of Japan under treaty stipulations.

With reference to the mischievous sug-

gestions of the Hawaiian people, the Japanese Government has no objection to their being made known to the world.

Fourth—The Hawaiian people, by their actions, have shown that they are not capable of governing themselves, and that they are in need of a strong and wise ruler.

Fifth—The Hawaiian people, by their actions, have shown that they are not capable of governing themselves, and that they are in need of a strong and wise ruler.

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Ninth—The Hawaiian people, by their actions, have shown that they are not capable of governing themselves, and that they are in need of a strong and wise ruler.

Tenth—The Hawaiian people, by their actions, have shown that they are not capable of governing themselves, and that they are in need of a strong and wise ruler.

action or report which has been so industriously circulated in this country and elsewhere that Japan has designs against the integrity of sovereignty of Hawaii, I am further instructed by the Imperial Government to state most emphatically and unequivocally that Japan has not and never had such designs or designs of any kind whatever against Hawaii.

Permit me to add, in conclusion, Mr. Secretary, that in making this protest and in asking for and careful consideration for it, the Imperial Government are actuated by what they regard as an imperative duty and not by the remotest degree by a desire to embarrass the United States. Their prime most highly the cordial relations which have always existed between our countries, and they confidently trust that their representations on this occasion will be received in that spirit of justice and fair dealing which has so notably characterized the intercourse of Japan and the United States.

Accept, Mr. Secretary, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, JOHN SHERMAN, SECRETARY OF STATE.

SHERMAN'S REPLY.

Interests of United States Have Been Paramount.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Secretary Sherman has replied to the protest of the Hawaiian Government against the Hawaiian annexation treaty, and has stated that the Hawaiian Government is not to be regarded as a party to the treaty.

"The Hawaiian treaty of annexation," says the Secretary, "is a treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian people, and not between the United States and the Hawaiian Government. The Hawaiian Government is not to be regarded as a party to the treaty, and its protest is of no avail."

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AN ALLIANCE POSSIBLE.

Japan Said to Have Opened Negotiations With England.

LONDON, July 2.—One of the most important political incidents connected with the Japanese question is the reported opening of negotiations between Japan and England.

"The Government," says the Standard, "has been repeatedly approached during the past year with a view to the conclusion of an Anglo-Japanese alliance. The matter was discussed at an interview of the British Prime Minister with Lord Salisbury Monday."

"It was therefore in accordance with the terms of things that Japan made a brave show at the London naval review. She was represented by one of the finest battle-ships anchored at Spithead, and the officers and crew were in the finest of trim."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ACTS.

Memorial Favoring Annexation Sent to Washington.

The Chronicle says that the Chamber of Commerce has long been a staunch advocate of the annexation policy, and yesterday's conference was for the purpose of endorsing a memorial designed to show the national law-makers the sentiment of one of the leading commercial organizations of the Pacific Coast.

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.,"

"Your memorialists, citizens of the Pacific Coast of the United States, respectfully but earnestly petition your august body for the prompt annexation of the Hawaiian Republic. While it is true that the Pacific Coast interests demand it, we respectfully plead for Hawaiian annexation on the broader grounds of national policy, prestige and commercial necessity."

"Every consideration of patriotism, national safety and commercial interests demands prompt, territorial annexation. If we object to Hawaiian annexation we should consistently cede Alaska to Great Britain. But we are confident that every intelligent American, untroubled by prejudice or personal interest, will support the policy of the administration in the annexation of this friendly island-Republic which has these many years sought to be incorporated with the American Nation."

"As a political and commercial necessity, we also pray that the United States Government will add and facilitate the connection by cable of the Pacific Coast with this splendid new territory. Content in the wisdom and patriotism of our countrymen in Congress we control, it is our duty to urge your fellow-citizens."

"THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SAN FRANCISCO."

In answer to arguments against annexation of the islands, Secretary Merry prepared an address to the citizens of the State, embodying some of the facts that tend to show the advisability of acquiring the territory that is offered. Portions of it are as follows:

"Objections are based on racial grounds and on the general policy of declining the acquisition of more territory, especially that separated from our country by water. It is argued, with reason, that, inasmuch as we now have difficulty in governing what country we control, it is poor policy to acquire more. Were the racial objection tenable, New Mexico and California would not now be United States territory."

"Could we keep the Hawaiian Republic under our commercial control permanently it might possibly be best to do so. But events are proving that we must no longer depend upon the forbearance of foreign powers. Either the islands must become American or pass into the hands of our commercial and political competitors."

"From the day that annexation is proclaimed, San Francisco and California

will feel the impulse of the increased commerce which even now goes abroad from Hawaii. If we intend to push our commerce and manufactures in competition with the world we need the Hawaiian Islands. Every consideration of patriotism and of commercial interest should induce us to support our Government in the policy it has adopted."

WHARF BURNED.

Oceanic Steamship Company Must Wait a Year.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 30.—The hottest fire that has been seen in this city for some time occurred yesterday afternoon. It destroyed the new Folsom wharf, that had just been completed at a cost of \$50,000, and came near to burning up the ship Commodore, lying alongside. The estimated loss is \$30,000 on the wharf, \$10,000 on the ship, and about \$2,500 outside of these. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The contractors have been at work on the Folsom wharf for a year, and it would have been turned over today to the Oceanic Steamship Company. The wharf and shed were accepted from the contractors some weeks ago, and the loss, except the pavement, will fall on the State.

The wharf, when completed, would have been the finest on the water front. It is probably a total loss, except the iron cylinders, with piles inside, filled with cement and used in the place of ordinary piles for the main support of the wharf. The Redwood Lumber Company, which was putting down the pavement of redwood blocks, boiled in asphaltum, will lose about \$1,500, as it had not quite completed its contract.

The Oceanic Steamship Company will remain at Pacific wharf for six or eight months longer, as it will take that time to rebuild Folsom wharf.

WANTS A STATION.

Would be Satisfied With a Coaling Station.

Private Letter from Washington Contains Some Interesting Matters.

A private letter, dated July 1st, from a United States Government official at Washington, regarding annexation has the following:

"Japan has protested, and the Queen is doing all in her power to enlist the sympathy of the European governments in her behalf, but I have no idea that either will interfere with President McKinley when he is ready to annex the islands."

"But there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has become chronic throughout the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the premises."

"We all feel that the islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States, but a feeling of growing uneasiness among the members generally, that if Hawaii is secured permanently as a coaling station, they would prefer to that, they rather assume too much through rat annexation. However, that may be, you may depend upon it that he does not intend to turn toward annexation at present, unless some radical move should be attempted by a foreign power. We have our hands too full of national affairs to reach out for territory (which we feel may be had at any time) while matters are in such a state of unrest."

"I regret very much to say that President McKinley's promises of prosperity and increased activity in the commercial life have not been fulfilled, so that there may be a 'Wanamaker party' inflicted upon us, after all. The various departments in the District are in a tumble over the President's wanton violation of the principles of the Civil-Service law. I may say that it has been entirely unexpected appointments that the feeling to repeal the law is rapidly growing, and would not be surprised if during the next session of Congress the Civil-Service act would be a thing in history only."

"The Hawaiian Commissioners here have been working hard for the consummation of the treaty. I have met Mr. Kimzey on several occasions, and he found him as thoroughly posted, apparently, in the affairs in Hawaii as men twice his age. He has been indefatigable in his efforts in what we consider with him, a just cause, and I shall regret extremely his sharing in defeat, even though you may be assured, it is but temporary."

MAY BE REVOLT IN INDIA.

Mass of Natives Unrest Under British Rule.

LONDON, July 2.—The newspapers of this city express anxiety at the occurrence in India, intimating that the mass of the natives there are less contented under British rule than was generally believed, and that a rebellion of unpleasant proportions may be threatening. "Conditions are passing between the Indian and home Governments. In several parts of Calcutta it is still dangerous for Europeans to go about, and it is likely to remain so, owing to the nature of the compromises by which the riot was brought to an end. The trouble is greatly increasing by the absence of the higher officials, most of whom are now in the hills. Those who remained behind hesitated to undertake the responsibility of extreme measures. The result was that the troops were not allowed to fire or to take the offensive, even when exposed to every kind of indignity and insult. Their behavior and self-restraint under the circumstances were admirable."

Trouble in Far India.

LONDON, July 3.—The outbreak of anti-English feeling in the native press, both of Bengal and Bombay, for months past, has had the outcome which might have been expected. In the outbreaks at Poonah and the rioting at Chitpore. Though there is no doubt that the immediate cause of this was the energy with which the local authorities have been stamping out the bubonic plague, some times necessary interference with the social relations, customs and traditions of the natives, still the disaffection would not have become acute except for the activity and malicious accusations of unscrupulous agitators who incited the fanatics to vengeance against individuals and to revolt against the Government."

MANILA, Philippine Islands, July 1.—Additional details of the eruptions of the Mayon volcano in the province

of Albay showed that 120 of the inhabitants of the village of Librug perished. The village was greatly damaged and the tobacco crop of the vicinity destroyed. The eruption was accompanied by an earthquake. The shocks were felt over an area of one mile. The volcano of Mayon has been asleep since 1617.

THE PLAGUE BACILLI.

Scientists Say the Germs Penetrate the Human Skin.

VIENNA, July 6.—The special commission sent to India to study the bubonic plague, reports that in a majority of cases of the bacilli enter the body through the skin, although they sometimes enter through the lungs or tonsils. The period of incubation is from four to five days. The rat appears to be the only animal spontaneously affected, and it is not likely the disease will enter Europe under the present methods of supervision, except, perhaps, through rats in ships.

TROUBLE IN AMHERST.

Gates to Resign and Morse to Return.

AMHERST, Mass., June 29.—As a result of dissatisfaction with President Gates' management of Amherst College, his resignation will be handed in and accepted soon, it is said. The resignation of Prof. Anson B. Morse caused the crisis. It has been learned that the trustees voted by a large majority to ask Professor Morse to withdraw his resignation and reaccept the full charge of the department of history, with the understanding that he should take up his work in September, 1898.

China's Beet Sugar Industry.

POMONA, Cal., July 4.—The biggest season of sugar-making ever known at China will begin in the next few days. The China Beet-Sugar Company's plant is now being prepared for converting over 110,000 tons of beets into refined sugar in the next four months. As it stands today, with the latest machinery and newest devices for refining sugar, the factory has cost over \$1,200,000. This season it will handle the product of nearly 12,000 acres of beets, and will pay out to the farmers for the crop not less than \$350,000, and possibly over \$420,000.

More Talk of Weyler.

NEW YORK, July 5.—A cable to the Sun from Madrid says: It is persistently said that General Weyler will soon be called to Spain. The Queen Regent held a long conference with General Blanco. What they talked about is not known, but it is taken for granted that Blanco will succeed Weyler. The Ministerial press, however, declares that Weyler will remain at his post.

To Develop Rame Industry.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Secretary Wilson expects to bring a ramie decorticating machine from France for experimenting in the course of a contemplated development of the ramie industry. This machine will be tested and compared with American machines.

Peace in Philippines.

MADRID, July 4.—Special dispatches to the Government announce the complete pacification of the Philippine Islands, and on the strength of these Marshal Primo Rivera, the Captain-General at Manila, has been authorized to revoke the order confiscating the property of rebels.

New Librarian of Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The President today nominated John Russell Young of Pennsylvania to be Librarian of Congress, and the nomination was promptly confirmed by the Senate. Young takes the place of Alsworth R. Spofford, who will remain, however, as adviser and manager.

Leaves the Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Secretary Long, on his return to Washington, recommended the approval of the sentence by court-martial in the case of Commander Dennis Mullan, accused of drunkenness on duty while in command of the Pensacola Navy Yard.

England Annexes Solomon Islands.

LONDON, July 5.—A special from Sydney, N. S. W., says that the British warship Wallaroo has hoisted the Union Jack on Russell, Bellona and Stuart Islands, belonging to the Solomon group.

Noted Hymn-Writer Dead.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Miss Maria Straub, well-known as a composer of church and Sunday-school hymns, is dead.

Miss Straub was the author of nearly 200 hymns, all of which have been set to music by American composers.

The Brooklyn Sails for Home.

LONDON, July 4.—The United States cruiser Brooklyn, the sailing of which from Southampton for New York was delayed by the death of the daughter of Rear Admiral Miller, sailed for New York this morning.

MINISTER IRWIN CALLS.

Instructed Regarding Japanese Trouble—Position of Affairs.

Minister R. W. Irwin had a long interview with the Cabinet yesterday, during which he received full instructions regarding the status of the Japanese difficulty. Mr. Irwin was also furnished copies of the correspondence that had passed between the two Governments. In speaking of the interview, Attorney-General Smith remarked yesterday:

"Mr. Irwin has been away from Japan for a long time and knows nothing of the situation. His presence there could not affect the matter in the least, as all communications pass through Minister Shimamura's hands. We heard nothing from Mr. Hatch by the Gaelic which bears particularly on this case. You understand that we claim the right to pass and enforce laws which regulate the immigration

to this country. In one of the first communications received from Minister Shimamura on the subject he admitted that right, but later he claimed for his Government that the enforcement of such a law was in direct violation of the clause in the treaty which gives subjects of Japan the same rights as those of the most favored nation."

"He will not admit that the investigation held by Minister Cooper was at all just. As a matter of fact, wherever there was a doubt, it was given to the immigrant; men who stated that they had been here before and women who claimed they had friends here whom they would visit, were allowed to remain. This can be admitted as being fair, but Japan claims that we have no right to discriminate."

"The record of the investigation covers a thousand pages or more, but Mr. Shimamura will not admit the justice of it."

"By his decision the matter is narrowed down to a very small compass—to the question of our action being in violation of the treaty."

"What do I think if Japan would sever her treaty relations with Hawaii? Why, she would be 'thrown out of court' so far as this difficulty is concerned. I do not know what the general result would be. The treaty has been mutually beneficial. Our interests have been benefited by the Japanese and those people have been benefited through earning money for themselves and their families."

Pictures!

Pictures!

Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25, framed with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price. Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.

110 HOTEL STREET.

Good Furniture Does It.

If you want your parlor to look well, if you want your guests to understand the meaning of "all the comforts of a home," let them try what really good parlor furniture is.

We Have the Stock

Well made and in odd pieces, choice designs at the price of ordinary clap-trap stuff.

Solid Oak Frames

Highly polished. The handsomest single pieces in the city, at ridiculously low prices.

Our upholstery department is complete in every respect. We make and repair mattresses, build couches to order, furnish dwellings and attend to all interior decorations.

J. HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

Your Stock Titivate

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

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CLOCKS AND WATCHES

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PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.

Waltham Watches!

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Watch Repairing a Specialty.

Prompt Attendance to All Orders.

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FOOT STREET. HONOLULU.

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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C. HUSTACE.

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Hollister & Co.

AGENTS

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THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Cables and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

NO OTHER WORK

Extra Session Will Probably End
With Vote on Tariff.

MANY ITEMS LEFT FOR DECEMBER

A Financial Commission
Expected Then.

Regular Finance Committees May
Wish to Present Currency
Reform Bill.

The Washington Star is authority for the statement that it has been definitely decided that no effort is to be made to dispose of other legislation in the Senate after the tariff bill has been passed. Both the Hawaiian treaty and the proposition to authorize the appointment of a currency commission will go over until the next session. It is expected that the Hawaiian treaty will be the first important matter taken up at the regular session. An effort is now being made to sidetrack the currency commission proposition altogether. There is considerable opposition among senators to the commission idea. They hold to the theory that the Senate finance committee and the House committee on banking and currency should deal directly with this question, and it is probable that the finance committee will take up the subject of currency reform and endeavor to have a proposition to present to the Senate soon after the regular session begins. If this can be done it will forestall the commission. It was the intention of the President to send a message to Congress before the close of this session, recommending the authorization of a commission, but it is thought that he will be induced not to do this, on the ground that it will be impossible to hold a quorum and that the anticipation of such a course on his part might delay action on the tariff.

INFLUENCE OF MONOPOLIES.

Professor Ross Tells of Expansion of Interests.

WRIGHT'S, July 6.—Dr. E. A. Ross talked at the Farmers' Summer School this afternoon on "How Economic Changes Put New Strains on Public Men." He prefaced his remarks by saying that his lecture would be divided between the realms of economics and politics.

Continuing, he said in part: "We find many new economic changes. First, there is the rise and growth of natural monopolies as railroads, telegraphs, water companies, street cars, etc., all of which have to do with transportation and communication. Next, the great scale of modern industry leads to the formation of a vast labor market and an increase in the number of men employed. There is the business control of capital, as the coal oil monopolies and the Sugar Trust. The effect of these changes is a drawing together and organization of the labor interests, followed by the creation of a general wage level. This causes a great struggle between capital and labor, thrusts new and great problems on the people and the State.

"The great growth of corporations is interesting to notice. At present fully one-fourth of the enterprises of the United States are under the control of corporations. In the corporation, individual responsibility is lost by the separation of ownership and management and by divided ownership. These changes compel the State to take up new tasks and duties. Formerly there was no monopoly and no law was necessary. Now, with great railroads, telegraphs, etc., it is absolutely necessary for the State to arbitrate between the monopolist and consumer.

"The State is required to act in matters in which vast private interests are concerned and to act by ordinary instruments, its officials. These men who represent the public interests are no richer or better paid than formerly, and as the role of the State widens, the interests entrusted to its care become more vital and the stronger is the pressure of sinister interests to induce an official to betray his trust. Has there been any serious collapse of public officials under this new and excessive strain? Certainly, yes."

Examples proving this were given and results shown. The only way to cure this evil, he argued, is first, to get absolutely the best men in the community and see if they will stand the strain. To do this we must keep more free from the party collar, and have a better system of nominations, as by petition. Men who collapse when not properly supported will be heroes when stanchly upheld by their constituents. Every man must know his friends and enemies, and to insure this, although deplorable, we must absolutely have a very acid, jealous and suspicious view of public questions by the people. It is the only way to find the best material among men. Lastly, we must increase the number of competent men, we must develop a new man by a fuller exercise of the acknowledged moral forces, education, public opinion and religion.

KICKS OVER THE TRACES.

Turkey Virtually Raptures All Negotiations for Peace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6.—Contrary to expectations the decision of the Council of Ministers yesterday was not favorable to the demands of the Embassy relative to the Greek-Turkish frontier negotiations. The situation, therefore, is regarded as very strained, the Turkish reply virtually

implying a rupture of the negotiations, and that the powers must make a concession or adopt measures to enforce their decision.

It is reported that the Grand Vizier has decided that he will never sign the agreement based on the strategic lines proposed by the Embassadors. At the same time, it is thought in some quarters that the attitude of the Turkish Government is designed to enable the Sultan to yield later by sacrificing some of his Ministers, and rumors of impending Cabinet changes are already current.

MEDAL WINNERS.

Men Who Made Good Scores in
C. G. Shoot.

Following is a list of the members of the Citizens' Guard who came off with medals and bars in the six-months' target shoot, ending June 30, 1897, no off-hand shooting and no sighting shots being allowed:

FIRST CLASS.

Medal and gold bar. Qualifications: Must make 400 over, with one score of 43 or over, in the 10 rounds:

| Div. Score. | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 428 | E. Hingley, Co. 7.....1 |
| 428 | L. A. Choy, Lahaina.....4 |
| 426 | W. D. Wishard, Lihue.....5 |
| 425 | Chas. Everett, Co. 7.....1 |
| 425 | W. I. Wells, Hanalei.....5 |
| 413 | C. H. W. Hitchcock, Hilo.....3 |
| 411 | W. F. Storey, Co. 5.....1 |
| 411 | N. Omsted, Hana.....4 |
| 410 | A. N. Hayselden, Lahaina.....4 |
| 407 | J. Batchelor, Staff.....4 |
| 404 | C. L. Crabbe, Co. 3.....1 |
| 404 | J. L. Torbert, Mtd. Res.....2 |
| 404 | E. Devauchelle, Lahaina.....4 |

SECOND CLASS.

Medal and silver bar. Qualification: Must make 350 or over, with one score of 40 or over, in the 10 rounds:

| Div. Score. | |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| 399 | G. H. Cummings, Wailuku.....4 |
| 398 | V. J. Faggaro, Co. 7.....1 |
| 398 | E. E. Richards, Hilo.....3 |
| 397 | Geo. H. Greene, Co. 5.....1 |
| 397 | H. C. Ovenden, Hana.....4 |
| 396 | Otto Oss, Co. 2.....1 |
| 393 | W. H. Wilcox, Hanalei.....5 |
| 392 | D. W. McNichol, Co. 6.....1 |
| 389 | W. F. Dillingham, Mtd. Res.....2 |
| 388 | C. Tuck, Hana.....4 |
| 386 | G. A. Hanson, Hana.....4 |
| 385 | R. W. Atkinson, Mtd. Res.....2 |
| 383 | Geo. Carter, Hanalei.....5 |
| 382 | F. W. Manning, Hana.....4 |
| 381 | Wm. J. Sheldon, Lahaina.....4 |

THIRD CLASS.

Medal and bronze star. Qualification: Must make 350 or over.

| Div. Score. | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 379 | W. R. Campbell, Co. 7.....1 |
| 379 | Dr. R. McGettigan, Hana.....4 |
| 377 | M. Johnson, Co. 5.....1 |
| 377 | Wm. Hannis, Hana.....4 |
| 375 | Geo. Lucas, Co. 7.....1 |
| 375 | Sam Greene, Co. 5.....1 |
| 375 | H. C. Austin, Hilo.....3 |
| 374 | C. S. Judd, Co. 3.....1 |
| 372 | C. F. Chillingworth, Mtd. Res.....2 |
| 372 | H. Dickenson, Lahaina.....4 |
| 369 | R. Moore, Co. 3.....1 |
| 369 | B. R. Campbell, Co. 7.....1 |
| 368 | H. A. Parmelee, Co. 4.....1 |
| 361 | K. S. Gjerdum, Hana.....4 |
| 360 | H. W. Gahan, Co. 7.....1 |
| 360 | Frank Gertz, Co. 5.....1 |
| 358 | Geo. L. Desha, Co. 7.....1 |
| 357 | Thos. Carpenter, Co. 6.....1 |
| 357 | E. P. Mable, Co. 6.....1 |
| 356 | H. F. Gibbs, Mtd. Res.....2 |
| 350 | E. L. Doyle, Co. 7.....1 |

Hawaii's Young People.

MR. EDITOR:—Early in the present year Mr. Osmer Abbott, principal of Lahainaluna Seminary, announced that he would shortly commence the publication of a 16-page juvenile monthly, devoted especially to the children of the Hawaiian Islands. The announcement met with very general favor, though it was the feeling of those who knew most of the situation that it was a big undertaking and one that would be of doubtful issue in the hands of a less energetic and efficient man.

The subscription price of the new periodical was made such as to barely pay running expenses, the printing outfit belonging to the seminary being used. It was a surprise to many friends of the new enterprise when Mr. C. E. Rosecrans, vice-principal of Lahainaluna Seminary undertook to make the new periodical an illustrated magazine. This he did, and the labors of these two men have produced five numbers, each better than its predecessor. The periodical has already passed its experimental stage, and is recognized, with some faults and crudities, as one of the great educational factories of the land.

Mr. Abbott has now gone from Lahainaluna for a year and left the burden of the paper upon Mr. Rosecrans, who is anxious to improve the paper. The illustrations have thus far been made by the chalk plate process, which everyone familiar with its working knows requires the hand of a trained artist. If this process could be exchanged for one of the photographic processes it would relieve Mr. Rosecrans of much drudgery and at the same time improve the illustrations. Besides this, new type is needed, and more of it, as the type now on hand is too small and too old to make a dress suitable for a paper for children. It is in the interests of these educational improvements that the benefit concert is to be given at the Y. M. C. A. next Saturday evening, and I beg to assure your readers that in my opinion the object is a worthy one and that in my opinion helping on Hawaii's young people is helping the children of Hawaii to a better education and a better manhood than they would otherwise attain.

HENRY S. TOWNSEND.

Mr. C. L. Hasbrouck, a druggist at Mendon, Mich., says all of the good testimonials that have been published by the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy could be duplicated in that town. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.



Before Retiring....

take Ayer's Cathartic Pills, and you will sleep better and wake in better condition for the day's work. As a pleasant and effectual remedy for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and all liver troubles,

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

have no equal. They are sugar-coated, and so perfectly prepared that they cure without the annoyances experienced in the use of so many of the pills on the market. Ask your druggist for

AYER'S PILLS.

When other pills won't help you, Ayer's is

THE PILL THAT WILL.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the California Fertilizer Works are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for expeditious mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the California Fertilizer Works is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS: CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

With Perhaps 100

Claimants ahead of us, we are not professing to have the very best Bicycles in the entire Universe; Only to have wheels that sell after the most critical weighing of Merit and Price.

Drop in and weigh one; at—

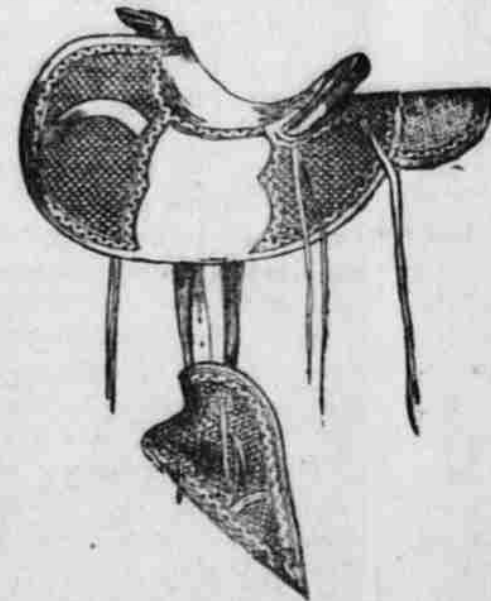
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With Genuine
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Hand Stamped Belts!

FULL LINE OF HARNESS HARDWARE.
Bridles, Collars, Sponges and Horse Boots,
Oils, Dressings, Whips, Robes, Etc.

We carry none but the BEST GOODS—OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Hawaiian Hagey Institute

HONOLULU, H. I.

For the Treatment of Alcoholic,
Opium, Morphine, Cocaine
and Other Kindred
Diseases.

136 Beretania Street, between Emma and Fort
Private carriage entrance on lane,
Emma street, opposite Chinese Episcopal Church.

Separate cottage for medical advice
and treatment.

One hundred and sixty-three persons
have been successfully treated from
November, 1896, to May 30, 1897.

Satisfactory arrangements made for
patients from the Islands or from
abroad.

Patients under treatment have free
use of the Social Club Parlors.

DIRECTORS:—Alex. Young, Presi-
dent; W. R. Castle, Vice President;
J. A. Magoon, Treasurer; A. V. Gear,
Secretary; R. S. Scrimgeour, Auditor.

For further information, apply to

ROBT. SWAN SCRIMGEOUR,
Manager, Pro Tem.

Telephone, 706.
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Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

Mothers

Made Happy

The latest and best nipple on the
market is the SPIRALRIB.

Prevents Collapse

It is made of pure rubber, and has a
spiral rib extending through the mouth
piece that prevents it from collapsing.

Prevents Colic

It has been endorsed by the medical
profession generally, and adopted by
many leading nurseries throughout
America.

Insures Health

Can be used on any kind of ordinary
nursing bottle. The price more reason-
able than most nipples now on sale.

Saves the Baby

Once used always used. They are
high-grade goods. We are the sole
agents for these nipples, and shall be
pleased to send you a sample on re-
quest.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

TIMELY TOPICS

JULY 13, 1897.

An old writer once remarked, "We never miss the swallows till they're gone." That's all right, the majority of mankind would be pleased to miss them altogether, for as a rule, when they come the fruit "goes." It seems a great shame to permit such a vast quantity of our native fruits to rot upon the ground. With his usual improvidence, man surfeits himself with it during the season and longs for it when unobtainable.

All housewives know how simple it is to preserve the fruit—the only hindrance heretofore has been the want of suitable Preserving Jars.

This is now overcome. We have the very best glass jars yet invented—hermetically sealed and guaranteed to preserve any fruit for years.

Their cost is ridiculously low and we are prepared to stake our reputation on their merits.

Another thing we want to mention here is our all Steel Carver. Something away above the common herd as to quality and finish. It will last a life-time and add years to your lives. When considered as a mental and physical labor-saving contrivance, and following our usual practice, we have marked them down to bed-rock figures.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesday and Fridays.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday ..July 20 *Tuesday ..Oct. 13
Friday ..July 20 Friday ..Oct. 22
*Tuesday ..Aug. 10 Tuesday ..Nov. 3
Friday ..Aug. 20 *Friday ..Nov. 13
Tuesday ..Aug. 31 Tuesday ..Nov. 23
*Friday ..Sep. 10 Friday ..Dec. 3
Tuesday ..Sep. 21 *Tuesday ..Dec. 14
Friday ..Oct. 1 Thursday ..Dec. 23

Will call at Pohnok, Puna, on trips marked *.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 5 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae the same day; Makena, Maui Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday ..July 16 Tuesday ..Oct. 13
Tuesday ..July 27 Friday ..Oct. 23
Friday ..Aug. 6 Tuesday ..Nov. 3
Tuesday ..Aug. 17 Friday ..Nov. 13
Friday ..Aug. 27 Tuesday ..Nov. 23
Tuesday ..Sep. 7 Friday ..Dec. 10
Friday ..Sep. 17 Tuesday ..Dec. 21
Tuesday ..Sep. 28 Friday ..Dec. 31
Friday ..Oct. 8

Will call at Pohnok, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all ex-

penditures, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Maui, and Kipahulu Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.

R. R. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

DETROIT

JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND

HONOLULU.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1897

THE NEWS.

The last word from the other world, by the Gaelic, is quite as favorable to Hawaii as could be expected. The definite adoption by the Senate, of the House clause in the Tariff Bill, exempting Hawaiian products from duty, settles that question for the present in accordance with the terms of the Reciprocity Treaty. Whether annexation is or is not acted on at the regular session, next December, that question is not likely to arise again very soon.

But, although there was a little discussion on the matter, both Jones of Arkansas and White of California favoring abrogation of reciprocity, the House clause was adopted. The lack of discussion, and action without division was because of the general conviction that the real question at issue is annexation. When that treaty comes before the Senate an exhaustive and interesting discussion may be expected. It is nearly certain that the annexation treaty will go over to the regular session.

THE ANNEXATION TREATY.

The news is most satisfactory in this behalf. While it appears to be pretty definitely settled that action on the Treaty by the Senate will be deferred to the regular session, opening in December, yet, in Congress and throughout the country the impression is gaining ground and strength, that Hawaii will be annexed. The matter at last accounts was still in the hands of the Foreign Affairs subcommittee, Davis, Morgan and Foraker, all of whom are believed to favor the measure.

The preliminary protest of Japan against annexation, has been followed by a formal protest, which the State Department referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. The text of the protest was published in yesterday's Advertiser.

Liliuokalani has followed up her protest, made as Queen of Hawaii, by visits to the Senate where she has interviewed members. The only Palmer continues to make announcements and issue proclamations. And so the fight is on!

Let not the friends of annexation in Hawaii relax for one moment the most earnest effort. If it is believed that the cause is safe and that no further work is needed and so nothing, or next to nothing, is done, the result will probably be defeat! Let us not deceive ourselves; the hottest fight is yet before us. The six months respite, is exactly what the Trust, Mr. Oxnard, Spreckels, the beet sugar people want. No expense, no effort will be spared to fill the minds of Senators and Congressmen with false statements and misapprehension as to the facts. If the facts, all the facts, only the facts, are placed before these gentlemen, in concise, clear form, it will have an irresistible effect and it will result in success for annexation and a bright in place of a dismal future for Hawaii.

THE NEW INCOME TAX LAW.

Some days since, we published a full digest of this new law. Since then, the assessment blank has been distributed throughout the country, with the law in full. With the view of throwing a little light on this new mode of raising funds, —new to Hawaii— we give its principal points below, remarking that it is entirely distinct from the property tax, which is still in force,

the blanks for which are yet to be issued.

This law was passed during the last session of the Legislature, held in 1896, and went into operation on the first day of July, 1897. Incomes in Hawaii have never before been taxed, the old laws having specified only real and personal property as taxable. The first section of the laws reads, in part:

"From and after the first day of July, A. D. 1897, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income derived by every person residing in the Republic, and by every person residing without the Republic, from all property owned, and every business, trade, profession, employment or vocation carried on in the Republic, and by every servant or officer of the Republic, wherever residing, a tax of one per cent, on the amount so derived, provided, that while the gains, profits or income of any such person who resides within the Republic, or of any servant or officer of the Republic, wherever residing, shall not have exceeded the sum of Four Thousand Dollars for the preceding twelve months, only so much of such gains, profits or income as exceeds the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, shall be liable to such tax."

Under this law, if a man possesses an income of four thousand dollars per annum, and the whole of his income is spent as fast as received, he is obliged to pay on one half of it, the tax amounting to twenty dollars.

There are eight sections to the new law. The first quoted in part above, applies to office holders under the Government residing here or abroad, as well as to all individuals who have salaries. The tax applies to the year ending June 30, 1897.

Section 2 refers to corporations, which shall pay the same tax—one per cent annually—on the net profits or income above actual operating and business expenses from all property owned, and every business, trade, employment or vocation carried on in the Republic, of all corporations doing business for profit in the Republic of Hawaii, "no matter how or where created and organized," etc., with certain exceptions of charitable, religious, fraternal and other associations specified in it.

Section 3 which is quite lengthy in its details, is devoted to the method of estimating incomes, which include notes, bonds and other securities of every kind, sales of real estate, and all other gains, profits, and incomes derived from any source whatever. All necessary expenses actually incurred may be deducted, with some exceptions specified. Dividends received by individuals from corporations which have paid their taxes are not required to be reported as incomes, nor are they taxable, nor is any gift or inheritance or sums derived from sources that have already been taxed.

Section 4 relates to all business corporations of every kind, which are required to make full returns between the first and thirty-first days of August. These returns will cover the twelve months ending June 30th last, and call for the gross receipts from sales at home and abroad of every kind and nature. The expenses for the same period, the net profits, the amount paid on account of interest, annuities and dividends separately, and the amounts paid for salaries.

Section 5 relates to incomes exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, also to guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, etc. "But persons having an income of fifteen hundred dollars or a less amount, are not required to make such report." Under this section, any person or corporation or any resident manager of any foreign corporation is required to make full returns of the business, under certain penalties for non-compliance with the terms of the law.

Section 6 requires all corporations to keep regular and accurate books of account, in which all transactions shall be entered in regular order, and in case of refusal or neglect to do so, the assessor is authorized to make such returns as he may be able to do, from such data as he can obtain, adding one

hundred per cent. to his estimate which "shall then be the lawful assessment of such income and shall not be subject to appeal."

Section 7 relates to failure or refusal to return the assessment blank, as well as to faulty statements. The assessor is authorized in such cases, to make a return "according to the best information that he can obtain," and in case of any false or fraudulent return, the assessor is authorized to add 200 per cent. to such tax. Any person or corporation feeling aggrieved at the assessor's returns, may appeal to the tax appeal court, which holds its session in October of each year.

Section 8 names the fifteenth day of November, when the taxes on incomes shall be due and payable. If not then paid, a penalty of ten per cent. will be payable on the whole amount due, with nine per cent. per annum interest added after that date until paid.

The main points of the income law are given here simply to call the attention of the taxpayers to its requirements, the principal items in which are here pointed out. An income tax is a new departure here in Hawaii, and will naturally meet with much disfavor. It was, however, fully discussed in the last legislature, and after prolonged debates and postponements in both houses, was finally adopted as the law of the land. If honestly carried out, it will result in a considerable gain to the public exchequer,—perhaps sufficient to enable the Republic of Hawaii to reduce its national debt to \$4,000,000—the amount to which the treaty of annexation limits the liability of the United States Government, in the transfer of sovereignty, in case of ratification by the Senate.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION TO HAWAII.

One of the strongest arguments in support of action on the part of the United States for immediately accepting the offer which has been made for annexing this group to its territory, is the necessity of securing control of an outpost of immense value as a naval depot and base of supplies in the event of war. No European or Asiatic power possesses any important naval station in the North Pacific near the American coast, except England, and it is not likely that there will ever be war between her and the United States; while it is not improbable that war may take place with some other power. In these days warships are wholly dependent on coal, and without a sufficient supply of it, they are utterly helpless at sea as war vessels, and of course must be at the mercy of any more fortunate rival. The very possession of Hawaii as a naval station, might prevent a threatened war, especially with Japan, the only nation that can now be considered as a rival to the United States in its possession, and which will most surely acquire it, in some way or other, and in the near future too, if America declines the offer.

The fact that there are 20,000 Japanese males now here, possessing no rights of citizenship, nor any special rights save those of domicile, granted alike to all foreigners, many of which Japanese are intelligent and more or less educated, some of whom have been trained as soldiers—leaves an open question whether if the demand should be made by the Japanese government, the present Hawaiian government would not be compelled by pressure to amend its law and grant to them the rights of citizenship. If positively denied, what consequences might result need not be predicted. Some may say that this is idle talk, but revolutions have sprung from smaller causes than this. No one would object to the large immigration of Japanese, were a like number of Americans or Europeans to migrate hither, with their families

and settle. But it is the large number of one nationality, that do not speak a language understood by any other nationality here, that now attracts attention. Very large numbers of Europeans enter the United States annually, a large majority of them being strangers to the English language and customs. But they speak a dozen or more different languages, and can never be banded together as a menacing element. In a few years their native dialects and habits are lost in the vast English-speaking crowd of Americans, whose customs, habits and speech they adopt. Not so with Japanese in Hawaii. They are a separate distinct class, speaking a language of their own, living and doing business in their own peculiar way, and as such, are a menace to the peace of the country, unless controlled by a stronger arm than that of Hawaii. Herein lies the risk attending this new element of our population, which must be guarded against in future, or Hawaii will become a Japanese colony within a very few years. In the earlier days of Japanese modern history, the people were forbidden to leave that country, and very few went abroad to remain. It was this fact that disarmed the negotiators of our first treaty with Japan, made in 1871. Neither Minister Long nor the King's Ministers here anticipated any change in the existing regulations, and therefore made no provision for a contingency which was never anticipated as likely to happen. It was the old taboo that still existed in Japan that removed all suspicion on the part of Hawaii, at the time the treaty was made. If any one had then seriously suggested that there might soon be an influx of Japanese to Hawaii, he would have been deemed an idiot, and laughed at by both parties to the treaty. Hence no provision was made in the treaty, which has outlived the conditions existing at the time it was made. This is a point, which should not be overlooked at this time.

INDIA.

It is pretty generally recognized by English authorities, after the lapse of many years, that certain signs and marks which were found to be widespread throughout India, had reference to the Sepoy rebellion which subsequently broke out. Quite recently, it was thought that signs, marks and characters observed quite generally throughout the country might possibly have reference to further trouble. In the news items by the Gaelic, very serious trouble seems to be impending, and there have been a number of grave outbreaks against the English authority. Further news in this behalf will be looked for with intense interest.

An artesian well has recently been successfully bored through a coral reef at Keywest, which is one of the chain of coral islands off the southern end of Florida. The drill went to a depth of two thousand feet, and samples of the borings throughout the entire depth were collected for Prof. Agassiz. The coral formation was found to be about fifty feet through. A splendid flow of water was obtained at the depth of two thousand feet. The coral formation of 50 feet was considered as extraordinary. In these islands it has been found at various depths from one hundred to nearly two hundred feet. Whether this fact indicates a subsidence or rise in the island is not certain. On this, however, is certain that coral formations are found here on Oahu at various elevations of five to sixty feet above sea level. If Prof. Agassiz could visit Honolulu and examine the coral and what are called limestone beds on Oahu, he could gather data which might afford better evidence of the formation of islands

ands in the Pacific than can be found in any other way. That the coral insects work to a greater depth than is generally supposed, the islands in this ocean furnish ample evidence.

The Legislature of the State of New York, at its last session, passed a resolution directing the Commissioner of Agriculture to make experiments in beet cultivation, of not less than half an acre in every county of the State, with the best seeds that can be procured. The owners of the farms where the experiments are made, are to be paid \$25 each for services in connection with the planting and care of the beets. They are also required to make weekly reports of the experiments. And when the beets are ripe, they are to be tested at the State Agricultural Station, in regard to their saccharine value. This will be one of the most thorough and satisfactory experiments yet made in any state, and will indicate what parts are best adapted to beet culture and sugar manufacture. The new tariff is bound to give a great impetus to the beet sugar industry, and its growth during the next four years will undoubtedly prove phenomenal.

Nothing could be more pleasant than the advice received Tuesday by the Gaelic's mail. The work of the extra session was drawing to a close, and as the lower house of Congress is understood to favor most of the changes in the tariff bill, which have been adjusted in the Senate on a compromise basis, it has probably been finally passed and signed by the President before this date, to take effect immediately. In Cuban affairs, no change is reported. General Weyler is as profuse in his promises as ever, but gives no evidence of any substantial success, and in the opinion of those in the United States best capable of judging, never will succeed. The trouble between Greece and Turkey seems no nearer a close than one month ago, while Turkey continues to devastate Thessaly, which is peopled mostly by Greeks. The European powers appear to be paralyzed, and unable to act in bringing about a settlement. No definite advice have been received, as to what is being done by them, and in the meanwhile the Turk has his own way.

The recent retirement of librarian Spofford of the Congressional library in Washington was a unique occurrence. One of the reasons given by Mr. Spofford for refusing to be a candidate for renomination was, that applicants for positions in the new library have consumed so much of his time during the past few months, that he has been prevented from giving the attention to his duties which they required. It seems that the persistent office seeker is no respecter of persons. Fortunately the great library will not lose the valuable services of Mr. Spofford, as he has been appointed chief assistant librarian. He will devote himself chiefly to preparing information for members of Congress and to selecting additions to the library, each a task which only a man with his intimate knowledge of the contents of the Congressional library, and his experience among books could successfully perform.

An item of news on another page refers to a valuable discovery in sugar manufacture, made by Mr. Hartmann, chemist in the Paikou sugar mill on Hawaii. It consists in using the juice from the third mill for macerating trash from the first mill. The idea is a very simple one, and at first glance would hardly seem to be worth the efforts of a trial. But repeated experiments have demonstrated that it results in an increase of sugar. To be sure, the amount of increase is small—only

one per cent.—but one per cent. counts largely when we are approaching the perfect standard. Mr. James Renton visited the Paikou mill a few days ago, and when he found the results of this very simple discovery, he decided to introduce the process into his mill in Hamakua. Other planters here will do the same.

Mr. Smith's Statement.

MR. EDITOR:—The interview with me in regard to the controversy with Japan, as reported in your issue of this morning, is in some respects, incorrect.

I did not state that Minister Shimamura "will not admit that the investigation held by Minister Cooper was at all just."

My statement was that the Japanese claim was based on the ground that our immigration laws and regulations were in violation of treaty rights; that they had not entered into the merits of the investigations.

In regard to Minister Irwin's interview with the Executive Council, I did not state that he knew nothing of the situation, nor that his presence in Japan could not affect the matter in the least, but said Mr. Irwin did not know what had passed between the two Governments, so we had informed him of the correspondence.

The reporter then asked if the matter would now be turned over to Mr. Irwin. I replied: "No, the correspondence would be carried on with Minister Shimamura."

WILLIAM O. SMITH.
Honolulu, July 15, 1897.

BISHOP WILLIS AGAIN.

Talks About Annexation Over in London.

LONDON, June 23.—The Rt. Rev. A. Willis, Episcopal Bishop of Honolulu, has arrived in London to attend the Lambeth Ecclesiastical Conference. He was interviewed today regarding the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, and said he was surprised at the rapid action of the American Government. He added that he believed that difficulty with China and Japan is inevitable.

The annexation will annul, ipso facto, the laws relating to the expulsion of Chinese from United States territory. He was certain that the natives and many honorable foreigners would prefer death to annexation. They would undoubtedly prefer a proper, stable Government under the protection of a strong nation like England. Impending events would unmask the Americans and show the quality of their humanity and morality.

EX-QUEEN LIL WAS THERE.

She Watches Congress Work From the Gallery.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani was the center of observation in the Senate today. She came unheralded, sent a card to Senator Perkins, of California, and waited in the ante-room like a common supplicant for Senatorial favor. Finally, she was admitted to the Marble Room with her suit, consisting of chamberlain, military attaché and lady-in-waiting. Senator Perkins appeared and paid his respects, and was followed by other members of the Senate, brought out by calls from Her ex-Majesty. After many interviews she was escorted by Senator Perkins to the private gallery, where she viewed the Senate in action. Rawlins, of Utah, being then engaged in addressing his colleagues on lead ore and the Democratic platform.

While the Hawaiians, although within the range of the Monroe doctrine, are undoubtedly aliens, ex-Queen Liliuokalani's application for a pension shows that she is rapidly becoming Americanized.—Philadelphia Record.

First

Last and all the time Hood's Sarsaparilla has been advertised as a blood purifier. The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla have been accomplished through purified blood. Scrofula, salt rheum, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia, yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it eradicates the

Last

Vestige of those impurities which have been developing, perhaps for years, in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures nervousness by feeding the nerves upon pure, rich blood. It absolutely and permanently cures when all other medicines fail, because Hood's Sarsaparilla

Always

Strikes at the root of the disease, which is in the blood. Thousands testify that they have been absolutely cured of blood diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla, although they had become discouraged by the failure of other medicines to give any relief. No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. are the only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.

TOMPKINS SCHOOL

Dr. Brown Continues Interesting Talk.

Methods of Teaching in Well Known Institute of Learning.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

On Monday and Tuesday afternoons, Prof. Brown addressed a full gathering of the first section of the Summer School on the Tompkins School, in Oakland, Cal.

Prof. Brown began by pointing out the immense value to be obtained from visiting good schools. A teacher may be doing poor work, and be ignorant of the fact until a visit to a good school opens his eyes. A visit to a good school supplies the teacher with good models.

A discussion then took place upon what should be looked for on visiting a school. The order, atmosphere, (physical and moral), the physical condition of the children, the character of the teacher, Dr. Brown spoke of "Bagged Edges" in the school room. A teacher may be giving good instruction to those near him, and those who are some distance away from him may not be giving close attention. The teaching is good but it has "Bagged Edges." Emerson, in speaking of Napoleon said that he always knew what to do next, and added "Most men have no next." Dr. Brown would look to see if the teacher had a "Next." Speaking of the interest of the pupils, it should be a question of quality rather than of degree. The question should be asked, "Is the interest of the pupils in the subject matter, or is it in class standing, getting above another prize, etc.?" The interest should be in the subject matter.

Prof. Brown then went on to describe the work of the Tompkins school. Entering the school, we find Mrs. Coudy in charge of one of the receiving rooms. The first thing on the day's programme is the inspection. The condition of the hands and clothing is inspected, and where necessary, the children are required to wash their hands, sew on buttons and mend their clothes.

Next comes a talk about homes. By this talk the teacher learns the condition of the child's home, learns of any sickness or distress in the family, and thereby can get into sympathy with her children, and the school and home are thus brought into sympathy.

Then follows a lesson in reading. The children select some object for nature study, and make observations about it to the teacher. Some particularly pertinent sentence is used, and the teacher writes it upon the blackboard. The children now read this sentence and thus their reading lesson is on the subject of the most immediate interest to them. It is to be noticed also that the words used are those of the children themselves. If the class is well advanced in the grade, other sentences are taken from further discussions, and previous reading lessons are reviewed.

After the children have done as much of this work as they can profitably do at one time, they take up some of the kindergarten work—sewing, etc. They are frequently required to sew in their papers outlines of letters previously placed upon the papers by the teachers. Sometimes they go across the hall and join with the children of the kindergarten in one of their circle games.

There is another receiving room in the Tompkins school of which Mrs. Walker is the teacher. Mrs. Coudy receives a new class at the beginning of the school year, in August. Mrs. Walker receives a new class in January. The teachers carry their classes through the full year, and the work of the two rooms frequently overlaps. But there is freedom allowed in the school to such an extent that these teachers while working in harmony, do not follow any same plan. They agree however in teaching the children to read about that in which they are interested.

Mrs. Walker begins with the story of "Silver-Hair and the Three Bears." First she tells the story through as a whole, so that the child may get it in a general way. Then she begins at the first and repeats it sentence by sentence, the pupils repeating it after her. The story is then written on the blackboard. The children repeat the story as the teacher points out the words. The story is prepared on slips of paper in script and ordinary print. The children read from the printed slips.

The children now write on the blackboard the matter they have been reading. First they "write in the air"—i. e., go through the motions of writing on the blackboard while standing a few feet away from it. In this they follow the teacher as she traces the letters. It has been found that the children take great interest in copying the slips.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The second section of the Summer School listened yesterday morning to Professor Brown on the subject of "Attention in the School Room." In his introductory remarks, Professor Brown spoke of the necessity of building up the character of the pupil, and gave notice that today the question will be propounded, "Is Knowledge Power?"

The subject of attention in the school room is a very important one, in fact, it is the most important subject in its bearing upon education with which psychology has to do.

Psychologists recognize two kinds of attention—(a) voluntary, (b) involuntary—and the teacher has to do with a third kind—(c) enforced.

(a) Voluntary attention is attention given with a wish to do so.

(b) Involuntary attention is attention given without a wish to do so.

(c) Enforced attention is attention given under compulsion.

Enforced attention is not economical for either pupil or teacher, but the teacher has a great deal to do with it. The kind of attention which is most valuable is involuntary, but it is better to insist upon attention than to have no attention at all.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

In the afternoon, Dr. Brown addressed the first section in the High School building on the subject of "Seeing."

A figure had been placed on the blackboard, having something resembling a union jack in one corner of this, a sign taken from one of the places of business in town, written in Hawaiian: "Pa Kua Papa." Below this was placed a certain series of straight lines.

This figure had been hidden from view by a chart. The chart was now removed, and the class allowed to have a good look at the figure. Abundance of time was given for careful examination of the figure. All the teachers were now called upon to make upon paper a reproduction of the figure, but they were not to do so while looking at it. All declared that they had seen the figure for a sufficient length of time, about two-thirds declaring that they could shut their eyes and see it before them. Upon the test being made, about one-third of the teachers made approximately correct drawings. The union jack was made complete by a large number, although not complete in the figure to be copied.

Upon questioning those taking part in the experiment, Dr. Brown developed some facts, which he stated in this order:

1. We see with our minds as well as with our eyes, as shown by the drawing of the union jack more completely than in the figure given.

2. The things that we know best we look at with the least care. Those familiar with the Hawaiian language declared that they spent the least time on that section of the figure in which the Hawaiian words are placed. Yet they all succeeded in writing these words correctly. On the other hand, those not familiar with Hawaiian looked long at this part of the figure and yet made mistakes in copying.

3. Seeing with our minds is good as well as bad. It helps us to see much in a little time, as shown by the experiment with the Hawaiian words.

4. We do not remember all that we see.

5. It is of no use to see unless we remember what we have seen.

6. Drawing trains us to see.

A discussion then followed on the application of these six observations to the work of the school room.

It was agreed that observations 4, 5 and 6 afforded most that is practical for the work of the school room.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The second section of the Summer School met in the High School building yesterday morning.

After a review of previous work, the discussion of the question, "Is Knowledge Power?" was taken up. It was developed in the discussion that knowledge is of two kinds: 1. That acquired from books or the instruction of others. 2. That acquired by the individual. Several persons thought that knowledge was potential power. Many instances were given of people having knowledge, but no ability to apply their knowledge to the practical affairs of life. The possession of separate facts does not constitute knowledge. Teachers are often inclined to think that it does, and insist upon children learning a long list of more or less disconnected facts. This is not the best kind of knowledge. It was found that so much could be learned from the discussion that it would be well to take it up another day.

Professor Brown again laid before the class the minimum importance of character-building. This should receive, if possible, far more careful thought from the teacher than arithmetic or geography. In order to build up the character of his pupil, the teacher should give great attention to the development of his own character. He should speak out of the depth of his life. He must have real spiritual vitality. He must have large sympathy. For this work preparation is necessary. The teacher should avail himself of the normal and high school courses of study, but this study should not cease when he leaves school. Some teachers can do more than they are doing in this direction. If they can, they ought. This is not only a duty of the teacher, it is a noble privilege.

Continuing his lecture on attention, Professor Brown pointed out the fact that voluntary attention is closely allied to enforced attention. In voluntary attention we are attending to something further away in preference to that which is nearer. There are some educators who affirm that children have no power of voluntary attention, and that they must be amused and interested. Dr. Brown thought that this is a mistake. There are some children who have a "sense of ought."

The cultivation of voluntary attention is one of the most important steps in the cultivation of character. The teachers who believe that children have "the sense of ought" will succeed with children much better than those who deny that they have it. It is better for the teacher to think that the child is better than he is, for the child will try to reach up to the teacher's standard.

A teacher may talk "over the heads" of the children in a way which is good. Let the child feel confidence in his teacher and that he is getting a share of a life which is higher than his. To

do all this requires true art in the teacher.

In the afternoon Dr. Brown continued his lecture before the first section on "Seeing." The practical application of the observations of Wednesday were discussed at some length.

Next to the interest taken in Dr. Brown's lectures by the teacher-pupils in the school is that given the concert, which takes place in Y. M. C. A. hall tomorrow night, under the auspices of Mr. Rosecrans, for the benefit of "Hawaii's Young People." An excellent program of 11 numbers has been arranged, and the best local talent will appear.

CAPTAIN COTTON'S RELIEF.

Captain Dyer Will Arrive July 21, Next.

News was received by the Gaelic to the effect that Commander N. M. Dyer has been detached from duty as inspector of the first light house district and is ordered to Honolulu to take command of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, relieving Captain C. S. Cotton on the 24th inst.

Captain Dyer has just been examined for promotion and has received his commission as Captain. His relief of Captain Cotton has no significance whatever, the latter's three years' term of sea duty having nearly expired.

Rear Admiral Miller will relieve Admiral Beardslee as soon as the former returns from Spithead, England. Admiral Beardslee is slated for duty in Washington as president of the Naval Examining board.

A Valuable Discovery.

Mr. E. Hartmann, chemist for the Onomae Sugar Company, has prepared an article for the next number of the *Planters' Monthly*, on a method by which better extraction may be obtained by macerating after the second mill, and using the juice from the third mill to macerate the trash from the first mill. The experiment has been tried in the mill at Papeaou, and the extraction increased from 94 per cent to 95 per cent, with a dilution of only a little over 13 per cent. Mr. Hartmann's article on the subject will include a demonstration of the theory, and also a comparison between the results obtained during a week's work with this method and those that would have been obtained during the same period by the old method of maceration.

A Great Crew Dines.

The night previous to the Cornell-Yale-Harvard boat race at Poughkeepsie, the famous Harvard "77" crew was dined in New York by L. N. Littauer, one of the old crew. The next day they attended the race in a body and cheered for Harvard's old crew. It is interesting to know that F. H. Allen, Harvard '89, and coxswain of the crew, was a son of Judge Allen, of the Supreme Court of Hawaii. The former coxswain is remembered by his friends in college as being a "short lad with a long name." He was popular with the men who knew him. He is now practicing law in New York.

Ocean Record Gone.

HURST CASTLE, June 30.—2:30 A. M.—Passed: Steamer St. Louis, Randle, from New York to Southampton. On this voyage the St. Louis has broken the New York-Southampton record, 6 days, 10 hours and 55 minutes, which has been held by the *Bismarck* since September, 1893.

To equal the time of her fastest previous eastward passage, 6 days, 11 hours and 30 minutes, the St. Louis was due to arrive off the Needles, two miles this side of Hurst Castle, at 4:57 o'clock this morning. She has, therefore, lowered the eastward record by more than one and one-half hours.

Funeral of Late E. Ross.

Early yesterday afternoon the remains of the late E. Ross, who was drowned while bathing alongside his ship, the U. S. S. Marion, were interred in Nuuanu Cemetery. Chaplain Edmondson, of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, conducted the services at the grave. The usual salute was fired. The funeral party was commanded by Lieutenant Kellogg, of the Marion. There were in line the Philadelphia Band, the usual squad of eight marines and about a hundred bluejackets from both the American men-of-war.

New Crockery.

The Brenhilda, of the Theo. H. Davies & Co. line, arrived a few days ago with her cargo in splendid condition. W. W. Dimond received her a large assortment of English crockery of the Cleveland shape, which he sells in single pieces or full sets at low prices.

REASONS WHY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY IS THE BEST.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.
2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea.
4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.
5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemic dysentery.
6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.

7. Because it is the most prompt and reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.

8. Because it produces no bad results.

9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.

10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

The 25 and 50c sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

SOCIETY

Some of the Myrtle boys entertained a number of their friends at the boathouse, Monday night, in a moonlight boating and dancing party. The night was a perfect one for the event, and enjoyment of the pleasures of the evening was supreme. The guests were taken from Brewer's wharf for a short spin out in the channel in the barge "Aloha" toward by Desky's launch "Star." They were then landed at the boathouse where they were welcomed by music by the Quintette Club boys, stationed on the lanai above. Dancing then commenced and was continued until shortly after midnight.

Hawaiian Minister to Japan R. W. Irwin, who passed through on the O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, was the guest of H. E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at a luncheon in the Pacific Club, Wednesday. Those present were: President Dole, Attorney General W. O. Smith, H. I. J. M. Minister Resident Shimamura, Counselor M. Akiyama, Paul Neumann, Samuel Parker and Dr. Wood.

The boys of the Pacific Tennis Club entertained a goodly number of their friends at the club house, Palace Square, from 4 to 6 Wednesday. Miss Widdfield, who kindly presided at the refreshment table, was assisted by her sister, Miss Kathryn Widdfield and Miss Sarah Carter. Tennis was indulged in and a very pleasant time socially spent.

Manager Lucas, of the Hawaiian Hotel, is arranging for a good time next Tuesday night, as a welcome to Hawaii of the passengers of the Australia, who will be the guests of the place. Dancing on the lanai will be the most attractive feature of the evening, when the French dinner is over. The society people of the city are expected as always.

The home of Col. and Mrs. J. H. Soper, Lunalilo and Koaomoku streets, was the scene of merriment Tuesday night, when a dance to a number of friends was given. Among those present were: United States Minister Sewall, Mr. and Mrs. Haywood, Judge and Mrs. Frear and a large number of others.

Mrs. Hobron gave a dinner to Admiral and Mrs. Beardslee on Thursday evening of last week. The decorations of the table were in pink. Among those present were: United States Minister Sewall, Mr. and Mrs. Haywood, Miss Ethel Smith and a number of others.

On Monday night Mrs. D. P. Birnie entertained a number of her young friends at the Walkiki home of President Dole, where she is staying for a short time. Music out in the moonlight was one of the pleasant features of the occasion.

Captain Cotton, of the Philadelphia, entertained a number of ladies and gentlemen in a moonlight boating party in the harbor last night. Refreshments were served on the cruiser.

A picnic in honor of Mrs. Ellis Mills, who is soon to leave for the States, was given in Manoa Valley yesterday by Mrs. Hermann Focke. There were 10 ladies in the party.

President Dole and a number of friends took a spin in the Bonnie Dundee yesterday afternoon. The breeze was a fine one and the enjoyment of the sail was keen.

Rev. and Mrs. C. M. Hyde entertained a number of friends at dinner in their home, Beretania street, yesterday.

There was a family gathering at Niniko, the valley home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lowrey yesterday.

President and Mrs. Dole gave a dinner party to a number of friends Tuesday.

ST. LOUIS OUT.

College Boys Withdraw From Baseball League.

At a meeting of the delegates to the Baseball Association, held yesterday to consider the protest of the St. Louis club, the latter decided to withdraw from the League. In this instance the protest is on the decision of the umpire in the case of a balk ball.

Captain Thompson contended that on the strength of the error by the umpire, the game should be decided a draw or "no game." This was voted down, and Captain Thompson, on behalf of his club, tendered his resignation and will decline to contest in any future games this season.

Steamer to Hilo.

"The Hilo people are mistaken in supposing that the steamer Humboldt is going to be sold to a company that will operate her between the Islands and San Francisco," said Mr. Kalliah, yesterday. "The Humboldt is not for sale, and the Hawaiians cannot get her unless they pay a good profit on the investment. The Eureka route will always have the benefit of our regular line of steamers. There is no truth in the Honolulu story whatever."—San Francisco Bulletin.

Hawaiian Sugar at New York.

The ship George Stetson arrived at New York on June 27th, 125 days from Kahului, H. I. This is the sixth cargo to arrive out for account of the current year. The big ship May Flint, which left Honolulu 16 days after the George Stetson, arrived at Delaware Breakwater on June 28th, 110 days from Honolulu, and left immediately for Philadelphia.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 3 1/2c, firm.

Prof. Koebé is expected back on the Australia.

Bicycles and sundries of all kinds at E. O. Hall & Sons.

A. F. Judd, Jr., who returned from college on the Gaelic, will go back to the States to study law.

Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson, of Boston, arrived by the Gaelic, and will spend their honeymoon here.

Messrs. Wilder and Peterson, who have been to Yale Law School, will return to Honolulu on the Australia.

Hopp & Co., the well-known furniture dealers, have a new lot of handsome furniture which they offer at low prices.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Castle and son Harold, and Miss White will return to Honolulu on the Moana on July 29th.

Housewives will be interested in "Timely Topics," by the Hawaiian Hardware Company, today. Fourth column, editorial or fifth page.

Mr. Akiyama, Conseiller au des Ministres des Affaires Etrangères in Tokio, left for his home on the Gaelic last night. Mr. Akiyama came here on the cruiser Naniwa.

The anniversary of the Fall of the Bastille being yesterday, the various consular flags were flying, the ships of war were decorated and the usual salute was fired at 12 noon.

The junior members of the Y. M. C. A. will take an outing today, visiting the Bishop Museum at 10 o'clock, after which they will go to Kalihii Valley and take luncheon. The boys will meet at the hall at 9:30 a. m.

Treasurer Weedon, of the Homing Pigeon Company, is making estimates of the expenses of the company for the current year. When completed there will be an assessment made on the stockholders. It will probably be very small.

There was a magnificent display of night-blooming cerus on the grounds of Oahu College last night, and there will be another tonight. Professor Hosmer extends an invitation to lovers of the beautiful in nature to visit the grounds this evening.

It is worth notice that the Yale senior who won the Jewell prize for the highest at the annual examination was Mr. Wilder, of Honolulu. This may be considered possibly a new argument for annexation. All the men of Wilder's stamp are earnestly in favor of it.

At a meeting of the Board of Underwriters, held yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce room, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: F. A. Schaefer, president; F. W. Macfarlane, vice president; and J. A. Gilman, secretary and treasurer.

One of the century-old coconut trees, in the grove just below King street, on the Walkiki road, has been twisted off some 12 feet from the ground and now lies with its top resting in the grass. Nearly every year one of the old kamaainas is blown over.

Katie Putnam and a company of excellent artists will appear at the Opera House sometime next month. Miss Putnam is well known in the United States. She was chief support of the late Alice Oats in 1871, appearing as Anne Bollyn, in the "Field of the Cloth of Gold."

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No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world: Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," a 240 page book, 200 pages, 13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—valuable in ordering—and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

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LEWIS & CO.

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Have never had greater variety no better quality of fine foods for the every day table and for dinner giving than now.

The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that; the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts.

Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. In and orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

Tea is an article which is daily consumed by millions.

Success in tea brewing can only be assured by using Lewis' Own importations of Ceylon-India, China and Japan Teas.

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GROCERS. Fort Street, 1899 Honolulu.

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Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from.

THE BEST MUSIC BOX MADE.

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The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

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Island Orders Promptly Filled.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

PRESS OPINIONS

Difficult to State if Majority Fa-
vor Annexation.

YET NUMBER OPPOSING IS SMALL

Asiatic Labor is No Long-
er the Slogan.

Traditional Policy of United States
is Favorable to Ha-
waii.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The pro-
posed treaty of annexation between
Hawaii and the United States has prob-
ably been noticed and discussed by
every newspaper in the country, dur-
ing the last two weeks. In several
days travel covering some hundreds
of miles, in the Middle States, I have
noticed the discussion in all of the
local papers, and a further examination
of the exchange lists of one of the great
dailies in New York city, shows the
large extent of interest in every sec-
tion.

To sum up the general sentiment,
and state what it is, with accuracy, is
impossible, because, after all, only a
fraction of these papers are available
for reference, at any one point. If the
question is asked: "Is the press of the
United States in favor of annexation,
or is it unfavorable?" the reply must
be: "It is impossible to say." As an
opinion, based on a variety of data,
but subject to revision, I would say
that a large number of the leading
papers are enthusiastic about the
treaty and so are many lesser papers.
One reading these would infer that
there was a preponderating sentiment
in favor of annexation. At the same
time, many able journals like the
Springfield Republican and the Boston
Herald oppose it on the usual grounds
taken by conservatives, which is that
the people of this country should culti-
vate their own land before taking in
more. A friendly Senator said yester-
day, in conversation, that several of
his colleagues remarked: "What do
we know about colonies? How can we
govern them? Must we upset the uni-
formity of our laws, in order to govern
Hawaii?" But it is a most fortunate
circumstance that there is little bitterness
or anger in the general discussion of the
subject.

The traditional policy of the United
States, which holds Hawaii within
"the sphere of their influence" is a
deep ground swell, which almost im-
perceptibly carries the people towards
annexation. Moreover, the number of
papers that advocate the cutting of
the lower which the United States
has extended to Hawaii is small.

The financial depression at the pre-
sent time is unfavorable to new de-
velopments. A general feeling of property
and hopelessness would make them
wonder, even millions, more enthu-
siastic about national expansion.

The people of Hawaii may congrat-
ulate themselves on the fact that nearly
two-thirds of the Senators are in
favor of the proposed treaty, although
the two-thirds is not assured. Some of
these are enthusiastic. Some have
grave doubts, but believe on the whole
that the treaty should be made, and
will so vote. Many of them feel that
the close-of-the-war policy is un-
sound, and all cringing with Hawaii
should cease. The positive action of
the President in negotiating a treaty
brings the Republicans into line. Sen-
ator Perkins must "fall in" or step out.
Whether the negotiating of the treaty
at the present time was a judicious
one remains to be seen. The President
was not entirely satisfied that it was
the best move to make, as he knew
that it would not be acted upon dur-
ing the present session. Timorous men
fear that the execution of the treaty will
now send the next six months in con-
sidering ways to defeat it, and there
are many rumors about the active hos-
tility of the trust, and the sugar-beet
men. General, the agent of the sugar
beet men, is seen in many places, like
the Italian street musician, on the
street, playing different anti-annexation
tunes, with his mouth, hands, feet
and nose all at the same time. On the
whole, he has made no headway. He
has greatly relied, in conversations
with Senators, on the cheap Asiatic la-
bor of Hawaii in connection with the
high-grade labor of the American
Islands. But the statements of Labor
Commissioner Fitzgerald regarding
Asiatic labor in the sugar beet fields of
California have silenced him. In this
matter Mr. Fitzgerald has done Hawaii
interests a most valuable service.
He has had. No representation by an
agent of Hawaii has the force of a
statement made by one who has full
knowledge of the situation, but has no
pecuniary interest in the result.

The vote of the Senate yesterday, on
proceeding to the reciprocity treaty, in
the tariff bill, shows for the present a
period of anxiety on the part of the
Hawaiian representatives. Although
none on the streets of Honolulu had "no
doubts" on the subject, there were
many friendly Congressmen who had
serious doubts as to the result, owing
to their long experience in legislative
business. The war of harmony among
the Republicans, at one time, made
the outlook very serious. The vote,
which protects the reciprocity treaty,
is not a willing vote. It was given in
order to put the annexation question
in the foreground. If annexation fails,
reciprocity goes, too.

The annexation proposition has un-
doubtedly saved reciprocity. It is not a
very pleasant thought. Had the Presi-
dent failed to offer the treaty, a con-
siderable number of Republican Sen-
ators would have agreed to a notice of
adjournment or a proposition to reduce
the advantages. Efforts to save rec-
iprocity and disconnect it from annex-
ation were useless. The crisis was at
hand, and the Senate would have acted
with some hostility, if not checked by
the President.

Mrs. Domela is appealing to women
here—the wives of Congressmen—and
those susceptible creatures, who do not
seem to understand the situation, urge
that "the dear Queen" is left in
poverty and want, and must beg from
door to door, because her property has
been taken away." If the Government
of Hawaii should make some provision
for removing her from the field it
would be well. It is not a question of
what she deserves. It is a question of
acting wisely under the circumstances.
Her support should not be made an is-
sue in the coming discussion of the an-
nexation treaty. Her visit to the Sen-
ate lobby was ill-timed. Senator Per-
kins introduced her to other Senators.
"Duke" Palmer felt that he was do-
ing some fine statesmanship in forcing
the ex-Queen upon Congressmen.

KAU NOTES.

Something About Fourth of July
Celebration and Other Things.

In a letter from Kau yesterday
morning an account of the Fourth of
July celebration in that district was
received. Following is the report:

"The Fourth of July was duly cele-
brated at Pahala on July 3d. The day
was opened at sunrise with a salute of
21 guns, fired by the Citizens' Guard.
Soon after (8 a. m.) the antiquities and
horribles paraded the principal street
carrying (avoiding cane fields) head-
ed by the Pahala String Band. After
that followed a shooting contest by the
members of the Citizens' Guard. Jo-
seph Lind, Jr., was the successful com-
petitor. Notwithstanding the strong
wind, the shooting was good.

"After the shooting match, L. Cheong
entertained the members by giving a
grand dinner.

"In the afternoon the games began
with an exciting wheelbarrow race.
Then came the three-legged, banana,
foot, donkey races and climbing the
greased pole contests, as well as other
events. The tug-of-war brought the
sports to a close.

"In the evening came a very effec-
tive display of fireworks, pronounced a
success by everybody.

"A general invitation being given by
Mr. and Mrs. Walton, a large company
sat down to supper, and the hospitality
of the host and hostess was greatly
appreciated.

"The day closed with rousing cheers
for the red, white and blue and a vote
of thanks to Geo. W. Eddy for his in-
defatigable exertions in promoting the
day's entertainment.

"The Mikahala arrived at Honouliuli
July 9th and left on the 11th with a
full load of Hutchinson Sugar Plan-
tation Company's sugar.

"The Mauna Loa arrived Friday eve-
ning and left Monday at about 4 p. m.
with 800 bags Hutchinson Sugar Plan-
tation Company's and 3,550 bags Ha-
waiian Agricultural Company sugar.

"We are having very dry weather
and water is getting short.

"Mr. and Mrs. Walton go down by
this Mauna Loa; also, Dr. H. Poth-
man, who is off on a flying trip to
California. He will return in about
six weeks."

POISONED FROM HEAD TO FOOT.

We call particular attention to the
subjoined statement. No incident of its
kind, of equal interest and importance,
has occurred in late years. A declara-
tion so startling in its general scope,
and so full of corroborative detail,
certainly warrants the conclusion that
a new epoch in the healing art has
dawned upon us. Aside from the force
of the legal forms which it assumes,
the facts, as alleged, rest upon the
results of a thorough and careful in-
vestigation.

[Cont.]

I, George Lack, of 121 Stamford
street, Waterloo road, London, do so-
lemnly and sincerely declare as fol-
lows:

"I was always a strong, healthy man
up to April, 1896. At this time, whilst
engaged at the Stamford Street Em-
broidery Works, cleaning out a tank
which had been used for drying por-
celains, I slipped and fell in the tank,
(which was covered with veridigris),
cutting both my elbows. The parts
soon became swollen, and in a week's
time the flesh was putrid, as if gan-
grene had set in. My system seemed
to be poisoned, and I began to lose
strength rapidly, for my appetite left
me, and I could not bear the sight of
food, what little I did eat lay on my
chest. The flesh I went to the Royal
Free Hospital, Gray's Inn road, where
I was under treatment for five weeks,
but I got worse. After this I got an
order and went into the Lambeth In-
firm, where I was placed in No. 11
Ward. At this time my condition had
become serious, for I felt so sick and
faint that I could scarcely move, and
after a time, I got so bad that I could
only get up for an hour or two each
day. Later, large abscesses formed on
my shoulder, and gradually spread
over my face and the upper part of my
body. My face was completely covered
with the abscesses, which on being
left deep marks that I bear to this
day. After this I had swelling around
the joints, and large abscesses formed
in the calf of my leg, and I had also
running wounds, extending from the
top of my ankle to the bottom of my
feet. An offensive discharge of mat-
ter came from the parts, and it seemed
as if the abscesses were drawing the
life out of me. I was now in a hope-
less, helpless state, and felt that I did
not care how soon my end came. For
days and days I never closed my eyes,
and on one occasion I had but little
sleep for eighteen days and nights to-
gether. The doctor's sleeping draughts
having no effect upon me. When I did
at length fall asleep I slept from
Thursday to Sunday afternoon. From
all the doctor's medicines and applica-
tions I only got temporary relief. On

one occasion the doctor said that I
could not live throughout the day. The
nurses placed a screen round my bed,
expecting that I should die during the
day, and my mother was sent for.
When the doctor called at night he
was surprised to find me alive. How-
ever, I took a turn for the better, but
for months afterwards I was, as it
were, on the brink of the grave. I had
to be lifted in and out of bed, and was
fed on soup and light food. Sometimes
better, and at other times worse. I con-
tinued in this wretched state for over
five years, during which time I remained
in the hospital. In August, 1881, I be-
came tired of being in the hospital, and
was carried to my house. I was so
weak and emaciated that I got a pair
of crutches to help me to hobble about
the house. My father and friends who
saw me were shocked at my feeble and
emaciated appearance, and thought I
was not long for this world. I lingered
on in the same wretched state for two
more years, expecting and wishing
that I should soon be out of my mis-
ery. In November, 1883, after suffering
over seven years, my father bought me
a bottle of medicine called Mother
Seigel's Curative Syrup, and persuaded
me to try it, saying that it had been
of great benefit to him. After I had
taken half the contents of a bottle, I
felt brighter and in better spirits than
I had been in for years. My appetite
improved, and by continuing with the
medicine my legs began to heal, and I
got stronger and stronger. In less
than three months I was able to put
aside my crutches and walk with aid
of a stick. After I had taken Mother
Seigel's Curative Syrup six months I
was back at my work, as strong as ever.
I was in my life, and have since kept
in the best of health. I wish the par-
ticulars of my case known to other
sufferers, and the proprietors have my
consent to make what use they like of
this statement. And I make this so-
lemn declaration, conscientiously be-
lieving the same to be true. By virtue
of the provisions of the Statutory De-
claration Act, 1885 (Will. IV. c. 62).

(Signed) "GEORGE LACK."
Declared at No. 16 Goddard street,
Doctor's Commons, in the City of
London, this 11th day of April, 1897,
before me, (Signed) GEORGE H.
BROOKS, a Commissioner for Oaths.
Here we have a case of profound and
persuasive blood poisoning. Veridigris
(chemically the basic acetate of copper)
is, when introduced into the circula-
tion, a slow poison, for which no po-
sitive antidote is known. There is no
doubt that the physicians in the hos-
pitals did all that could be done, with
the knowledge and resources at their
command. Unhappily their treatment,
at best, was only mildly palliative;
the poison continued its deadly work,
until it saturated the poor fellow's en-
tire system and perverted all its func-
tions. What but an ultimately fatal
result could have been reasonably ex-
pected?

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery,
through the use of Seigel's Syrup, il-
lustrates beyond the need of comment
the unprecedented power of that well-
known remedy to renew the digestion,
stimulate the secretory organs, and
thus to purify the blood. In common
with all who shall read the details of
this case, we most keenly regret that
Seigel's Syrup was not taken imme-
diately after the results of the acci-
dent first appeared.

IT WAS ACCEPTED.

Resignation of Prof. Brigham
Accepted by Trustees.

Professor Brigham, for many years
curator of the Bishop Museum, has ten-
dered his resignation, and it has been
accepted by the Board of Trustees.
In a measure, this will be a rather
serious loss to the museum, for he has
done much toward adding to the col-
lection, but as he has conducted the
institution on a "one-man" principle,
he has not added to its popularity as
a place of interest to other tourists
or scientific men. Unfortunately for
him, Professor Brigham's dislike for
the Hawaiian race carried him to a
point where he received the censure of
many of the people of that race. This
censure rather offended the curator and
he tendered his resignation.



**POWELL'S
BALSAM OF ANISEED**
WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE HON-
OLULU FREE PRESS, 1897, has published
the following notice:

UNQUALIFIED TESTIMONIAL.
The Hon. Mr. W. H. P. has been the
recipient of the Balsam of Aniseed, and
has found it to be a most valuable
remedy for his cough and cold.

Let me say, Sir, the greatest relief I
have ever experienced in my life, and
which has been a most valuable
remedy for my cough and cold, is
the Balsam of Aniseed.

Mr. Thomas Brown, Chemist, Honolulu,
has written: "I have been a sufferer
from a most distressing cough and cold,
and have found the Balsam of Aniseed
to be a most valuable remedy for my
cough and cold. My chest and throat
were sore, and I was unable to sleep.
After using the Balsam of Aniseed, I
found myself much relieved, and my
cough and cold disappeared."

LOOKING FOR THE DELEGATE IMMEDIATELY.
SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE OF LARG-
EST SIZE.

See the words "TRADE MARK" and "LARG-
EST SIZE" on the Government Stamp.

Before Initiations. Established 1894.
SCIENTISTS AND PATRONS WERE OF THE
OPINION THAT THIS REMEDY WAS THE
BEST FOR THE COUGH AND COLD.

FOR A COUGH.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.
FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

PREPARED BY CHEMISTS AND APOTHECARIES
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. SEE
TRADE MARK AS ABOVE OF LARG-
EST SIZE.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD.
BENSON SMITH & CO.
HOBSON DRUG CO.

Five Tons of Plows!

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

These Plows are made from our own patterns specially for the
requirements of the soils of these Islands.

"Dillingham" Breakers, Double Furrow and Rice Plows

Have all established their superiority over all competitors.
We also have

**Delta, Secretary Disc and Sub-Soil
Plows, Planet Jr. Cultivators.**

A large consignment of HOWE'S SCALES (Platform and Counter).
As the Government is now insisting that properly stamped
scales shall be used we would advise you to get

The "HOWE" Scale
THE BEST IN THE MARKET!

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE
ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,

La Espanola,

La Africana,

Henry Clay & Bock & Co

Write for Samples

And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants
and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over
the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street,
Honolulu.

L. B. KERR

Vapo-Cresolene Cures while
you Sleep
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.
Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief.
Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread
of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the
youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

**COPPERPLATE
PRINTING.**
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importa-
tions by their iron barks "Paul
Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger"
from Europe and by a num-
ber of vessels from
America, consisting
of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons,
Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Re-
gattas, Drills, Mosquito Net-
ting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and
Colored Merinos and Cashmeres,
Satin, Velvets, Plushes,
Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silvestras, Serge Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian
Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge,
Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers,
Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Bos-
sery Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and
Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and
Embroideries, Cutlery, Per-
fumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture,
Reichstein & Sells Pianos, Iron
Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.
American and European Groceries, Liq-
uors, Beers and Mineral Waters,
Oils and Paints, Candles,
Soda, Sugar, Rice and
Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrap-
ping Paper, Burlap, Filter-press
Cloth, Roofing-slates, Square
and Arch Firebricks,
Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized
Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized
Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails
(18 and 20), Railroad
Bolts, Spikes and
Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers,
Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks,
Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden
Gate, Diamond, Cherry's, Merchant's
and El Dorado Flour, Salmon,
Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at
the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN

Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows,

Young Sussex Bulls,

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring
Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or
Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W.
H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE,

LIVER, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all
impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema,
Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases,
and Sores of all kinds, its effects are
marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.

Cures Scrofula Sores.

Cures Cancerous Ulcers.

Cures Blood and White Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and
warranted free from anything injurious to the
most delicate constitution of either sex, the
Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial so
they will value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles of 25, 50, and 100 cents containing
six times the quantity. Its each—sufficient to
effect a permanent cure in the great majority
of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS
and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors,
THE LANCET AND MEDICAL GAZETTE PRESS
COMPANY, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture,
and beware of worthless imitations or substi-
tutes.

1299

HAWAII JOTTINGS.

From the present point of view, the proposed annexation is desirable, and we are glad the Connecticut Senators are in favor of it.—New Haven Register.

A treaty of annexation will undoubtedly be received with favor by the American people. The vote for its ratification will not run along party lines.—Boston Journal.

The value of the islands is manifold. As a strategic point, either military or commercial, they afford this country a station in the middle of the Pacific, and on the way to the chief seaports of the Orient.—Buffalo Times.

It fortunately happens that there are neither political nor administrative difficulties in the way of annexation. To all intents and purposes Hawaii is an American colony now. Its affairs are conducted by Americans.—Brooklyn Eagle.

No better use of the great engine of the Executive power in its highest function of territorial expansion has been furnished by any of our Presidents than this President has now given us. Mr. McKinley has annexed Hawaii.—New York Press.

As a matter of pure business politics, looking to the future development of American commerce on the Western ocean and to the security of our Western shores, the acquisition of this group of islands is of incalculable importance to the United States.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Bad as the bargain seems on the surface, we incline to the belief that there is nothing to be lost by the annexation of the Sandwich Islands. The proposition is not half so objectionable as the acquisition of Alaska seemed 30 years ago, at a cost of over \$7,000,000, but the United States wouldn't take 10 times \$7,000,000 if it today.—Philadelphia Times.

Leading Democrats and Republicans meet on the common ground that the islands should not be allowed to fall into the hands of any foreign power. Both recognize that Hawaii cannot sustain herself, and that sooner or later she must pass under some other flag, and they argue that, in order to our self-protection, that flag should be the Stars and Stripes.—Richmond Dispatch.

The consolidation of Hawaii with the United States will be to the immediate and increasing advantage of both countries. The commercial development of the islands, already swift and substantial, will receive a new impetus. American trade influence in the Pacific will experience a rapid expansion. Our naval supremacy in those waters will be indisputable.—New York Mail and Express.

The problem presented to this Government is simply an alternative. The Hawaiian islands are of such vast importance that their continued existence as an independent power is impossible. The little Republic cannot long maintain itself against foreign pressure. Either Hawaii must come under the control of the United States or else Japan or England will take possession. The Government of the islands prefers union with the United States, and the administration coincides in that view.—Telegraph Blade.

Japan, since she defeated the borders of China, has been rather saucy about Hawaii. It is probable that the new Republic would be helpless and subject to being overrun by the Japanese were it not for the protective position of the United States, understood but not existing in reality. The practical control of our Government exercises over the islands by moral influence may not last always. The time will probably soon come when we must annex, declare a protectorate or permit foreign domination over a people who are trying to profit by the example of the greatest Republic of all time.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

We do not doubt that the annexation treaty ought to be and will be ratified. Forebodings of evil are largely instilled or unreasonable. This is the precise reverse of aggression. It is cordial acquiescence in the deliberate and intelligent aspiration of a Republic closely allied to the United States and dependent upon our co-operation for the realization of its natural destiny. Time and intercourse and immigration to a territory rich in undeveloped resources will inevitably produce all the conditions essential to convenient and equitable government and to a high civilization. The projected union will be prolific of blessings not only to those united but to all mankind.—New York Tribune.

The attitude of our Government has always been and its unmistakable policy for the future demand that it shall exercise a practical protectorate over Hawaii. If we have the name we might have the game. If we are to have the full responsibility we might as well have the full control. For more than half a century our statesmen have contemplated this acquisition. Modern conditions make it far more important than it seemed when that policy was projected. Commercial and naval development has greatly increased the necessity for outlying stations and bulwarks. Hawaii is the pivot of all the trans-Pacific lines. If we are to seek commercial expansion it lies directly in the pathway of trade advancement. The interests of both countries will be served by annexation, and the early consummation of the union is as certain as any event of the future can be.—Philadelphia Press.

EARLY CIVILIZATION.

Chinese and Japanese in Polynesia 2000 Years Ago.

A recent New York Tribune says that discoveries have been made in the Caroline Islands and other South Sea groups which may settle the long-standing controversy over the origin of the Aestoe. It is a singular coincidence that the news of the researches of F. W. Christian, of the Polynesian Society, arrives at the same time as the news of the finding of Chinese records at Hermosillo, Mexico, which are said to be 2,000 years old.

Christian says he has discovered extensive traces of the Chinese and the

Japanese in the islands of the Pacific and evidence pointing to the existence of a civilization nearly 2,000 years ago, which is linked with the ancient civilization in Central America. He spent nearly two years looking for traces of the Chinese in the islands, and was lucky enough to find ancient records, specimens and handiwork and weapons which proved that Asiatic races were extensive traders in the South Sea thousands of years ago. Evidence of a decisive nature was secured which shows that a large trade was carried on by way of the Caroline Islands between China and Central America, and that the ancient Chinese were more inclined to emigrate than their latter-day brethren, and colonized extensively.

Extensive inquiries were made as to the traditions of the islanders, and many discoveries were made concerning the early history of the Malays with regard to navigation, all proving that the Torres Straits route to the Pacific was not taken, but that voyages were made to many of the Caroline Islands.

RAINFALL FOR JUNE, 1897.

From Reports to Weather Bureau.

STATIONS. ELEV. (FT.) RAIN (IN.)

| | | |
|------------------|------|------|
| HAWAII— | | |
| Waialeale | 50 | 3.46 |
| Hilo (town) | 100 | 3.19 |
| Kaunapali | 1250 | 5.28 |
| Pouaohua | 1100 | — |
| Popekahi | 100 | 2.36 |
| Honolulu | 300 | 2.41 |
| Honolulu | 950 | 3.35 |
| Hakalau | 200 | 2.13 |
| Honolulu | — | 2.18 |
| Laupahoehoe | 10 | — |
| Laupahoehoe | 900 | — |
| Ookala | 400 | — |
| Kukui | 250 | 0.78 |
| Pasua | 750 | 0.87 |
| Pasua | 300 | 0.32 |
| Pasua | 1200 | 0.61 |
| Honolulu | 425 | 0.61 |
| Honolulu | 1900 | 1.02 |
| Kukuihaele | 700 | 0.71 |
| Niuli | 200 | 0.85 |
| Kohala, Ostrom | 350 | — |
| Kohala Mission | 585 | 0.91 |
| Kohala Sugar Co. | 234 | 1.15 |
| Awini Ranch | 1100 | — |
| Waimea | 2720 | 1.87 |
| Kailua | 950 | 4.90 |
| Laupahoehoe | 1540 | 6.09 |
| Kealahou | 1350 | — |
| Kalahiki | 800 | 2.20 |
| Kalahiki | 1200 | 4.85 |
| Nasalehu | 650 | 1.24 |
| Nasalehu | 1250 | 1.82 |
| Honolulu | 15 | 0.35 |
| Hilea | 310 | 0.50 |
| Pahala | 0.68 | 0.41 |
| Olas | 1650 | 5.53 |
| Pohakuloa | 2800 | — |
| Waikabeha | 750 | 3.89 |
| Kapoho | 110 | 2.48 |
| Pohokuli | 10 | 2.48 |
| Kamali | 650 | 3.89 |
| Kalapana | 8 | 1.80 |

MAUI—

| | | |
|-----------------|------|------|
| Kahului | 10 | — |
| Kaunapali | 15 | 0.20 |
| Olowalu | 15 | 0.40 |
| Lahaina | — | — |
| Hana | 200 | — |
| Hana | 1800 | — |
| Hana | 60 | 2.71 |
| Pala | 180 | 0.55 |
| Puomalei | 1400 | 0.61 |
| Haleakala Ranch | 2000 | 0.61 |
| Kula | 4000 | — |

MOLOKAI—

| | | |
|----------|----|------|
| Maunaloa | 70 | 1.85 |
|----------|----|------|

LANAI—

| | | |
|-------|------|------|
| Koala | 1600 | 2.56 |
|-------|------|------|

OAHU—

| | | |
|---------------------|------|------|
| Punahou W. Bureau | 50 | 1.44 |
| Honolulu, Green St. | 100 | 1.86 |
| Kalaokahua | 50 | 0.99 |
| King St. (Kewalo) | 15 | — |
| Kaplan Park | 10 | 1.11 |
| Manoa | 100 | — |
| Pala | 50 | 2.92 |
| Insane Asylum | 30 | 2.62 |
| Nuuanu (School St.) | 50 | — |
| Nuuanu (Wylie St.) | 250 | — |
| Nuuanu (Elec. Stn.) | 405 | — |
| Nuuanu (Hwy. H.) | 730 | — |
| Nuuanu, Leukaha | 850 | — |
| Manawili | 300 | 2.49 |
| Kaneohe | 100 | — |
| Ahuimanu | 350 | 3.74 |
| Waipahoehoe | 25 | 0.73 |
| Kahuku | 25 | 2.11 |
| Waianae | 15 | 2.50 |
| Waianae | 1700 | 8.25 |
| Ewa Plantation | 60 | 1.84 |

KAUAI—

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|------|
| Lihue, Grove Farm | 200 | 1.95 |
| Lihue (Molokos) | 300 | 2.72 |
| Hanalei | 200 | 1.59 |
| Kilauea | 325 | 3.03 |
| Hanalei | 10 | 2.52 |
| Waimea | 32 | 0.91 |
| Makaweli | 50 | — |

JUNE AVERAGES.

| | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| Hawaii Stations Aver. by Dist. | 2.45 |
| Maui Stations Aver. by Dist. | 1.19 |
| Oahu Average by Districts | 2.25 |
| Kauai Average by Districts | 2.01 |
| General Average | 2.13 |
| Normal Average for June | 3.23 |

Records Not Published:

| | | |
|-----------------|------|---|
| APRIL— | | |
| Awini Ranch | 4.79 | — |
| Honolulu | 0.00 | — |
| Kaunapali, Maui | 0.45 | — |
| Lahaina | 0.08 | — |
| Haleakala Ranch | 0.98 | — |
| Insane Asylum | 1.66 | — |
| Kaneohe | 1.01 | — |
| Kilauea, Kauai | 1.43 | — |

MAY—

| | | |
|---------------|------|---|
| Niuli | 1.17 | — |
| Awini Ranch | 1.96 | — |
| Honolulu | 0.00 | — |
| Haleakala | 2.46 | — |
| Kilauea, Maui | 1.44 | — |
| Insane Asylum | 1.29 | — |
| Ahuimanu | 4.12 | — |

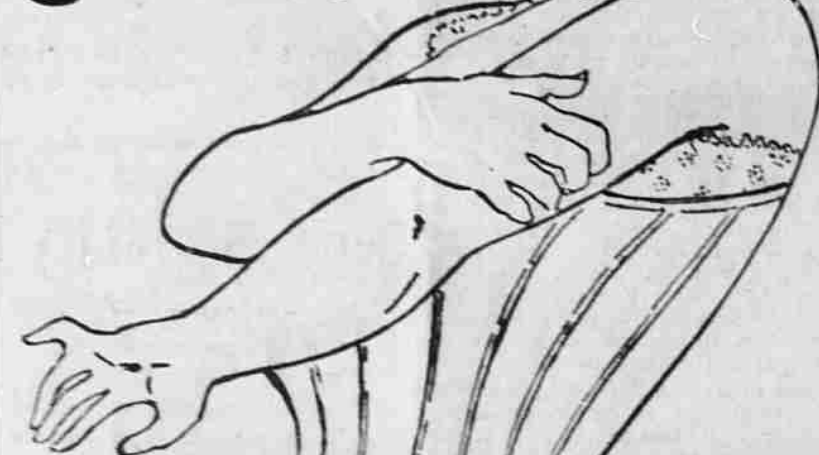
For the six months ending June 30, the average rainfall for all districts has been only 11.59 inches; normal, 30.88. The deficiency amounts to more than 42 per cent of the usual rainfall. All districts have suffered more or less. Maui and Northern Hawaii most.

C. J. LYONS,

In Charge of Weather Bureau.

"Last summer one of our grand-children was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Fredericktown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

DISTRESSING IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY Cuticura



To cleanse, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair, to allay itching and irritation, to heal chafings, excoriations, and ulcerative weaknesses, to speedily cure the first symptoms of torturing, disfiguring skin and scalp humors, nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome, so speedily effective as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

Sold throughout the world. British Agents: F. NORTON & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. PATENT DRUGS AND CHEMICALS CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MERRILLS, WATSON & VARYAN CO., Ltd.

Sugar Machinery.

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO., Ltd.

Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

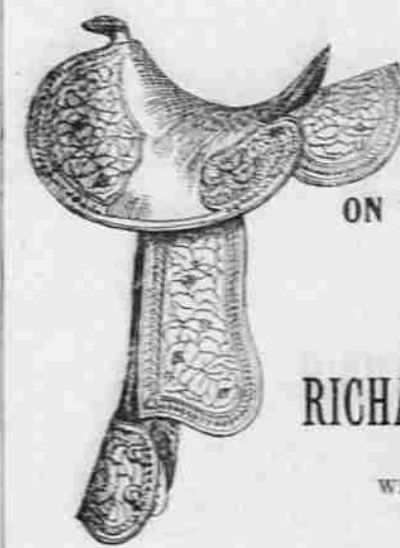
JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LTD.

Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS.....General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER.....Disintegrators.



For Prices

ON THE ORIGINAL
OF THIS SADDLE

—SEND TO—

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.

Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

Richards & Schoen

—HILO, HAWAII—

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

—POST OFFICE BOX 434—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467—

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED CURE

Over 1,000,000 bottles sold. NO-TO-BAC cures you in 10 days by driving the bacilli from the system in any form. No-TO-BAC is the greatest discovery in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and 100 pounds in 30 days. We expect you to believe what we say. The cure is absolutely guaranteed by Druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "No-TO-BAC" and "Your Life Away" without charge. Free sample. Address THE HYGIENIC REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.



STEEL PLOW

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Oliver Bros. Plow Works.

These, through good service and effective work on SUGAR and RICE PLANTATIONS, and elsewhere, have made for themselves a good reputation.

Reports from our customers show perfect satisfaction given in scouring, light draft and in every respect.

We now present to the public a full line, as follows:



The C. & C. Rice Plow

Sizes: 5 to 10 Inches.

Made for light cultivating and all ordinary use and by a systematic system of bracing these plows are both light and strong.

The Queen.

Sizes: 6, 8 and 10 Inches. For heavier work.

The Monarch.

Sizes: 12 and 14 Inches. For breaking and heavy plowing.

—ALSO—

Farmers' Boilers!

ASSORTED SIZES.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS FOR
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE
INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co
Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,
Of Liverpool for MARINE.
Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1906,

£12,954,332.

1- Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 £ 3 0 0

Subscribed - - - - - 2,500,000 2 50 0

2- Fire Fund— - - - - 657,500 6 5 0

3- Life and Annuity Fund— - - - - 2,600,500 2 60 0

4- Reserve Fund— - - - - 2,000,182 2 00 0

5- Reserve Fund— - - - - 2,125,000 2 12 5

Revenue Fire Branch— - - - - 1,377,028 17 9

Revenue Life and Annuity Branch— - - - - 1,404,507 9 11

6- Reserve Fund— - - - - 2,000,182 2 00 0

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Goods.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD.

IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies

Capital their reinsurance companies

Total reinsurance companies

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies

Capital their reinsurance companies

Total reinsurance companies

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Building, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

KILLED BY A BLAST

Native Workman Blown Over the Pali.

Blast Went Off Unexpectedly—Man Leaves Family in Poor Circumstances.

Kilauea, a native, aged 26 years, was killed by being thrown over the side of the Pali at about 2:30 p. m. yesterday, this in turn being caused by the discharge of powder used in blasting a new road down to the other side of the island.

For quite a while a gang of natives, some in all, has been engaged in the work of blasting away the rock and dirt down along the side of the Pali, the purpose being, as stated above, the building of a new road. Joe Puni, a trustworthy native, is the head luna. A great deal of care has always been exercised on account of the extreme danger of the work.

Yesterday Kilauea, being next to Puni so far as authority is concerned, was put in charge of the gang of natives, on account of the fact that the latter had some other work to attend to a little further away.

Kilauea and his men went along with the work, and shortly after 2 p. m. had one large hole, six feet deep and four inches in diameter bored in the dirt and rock. The powder was poured in and the fuse set.

Pikihauhi was detailed to light the large charge, and Kilauea took it upon himself to attend to the other two. This being done, Kilauea cried to the men to scatter, while he and his assistant did the same.

As was to be expected, the small charges went off first, and Kilauea, not stopping to think long enough, began to scramble at Pikihauhi as follows:

"Do you see what you have done? The charges I lighted went off first. You pounded your powder wrong."

With this he started toward the large hole and to his death. Stooping over, he attempted to again light the powder, when the charge went off with a dull roar, and Kilauea was thrown into the air and landed 40 feet down the side. It being steep at the place where he struck, Kilauea rolled down and over the Pali, a distance of 170 feet. Makahaulani went down after the unfortunate man, who breathed just twice, and then expired. His skull was crushed in front and his mouth badly mangled. Bruises covered his body.

Upon receiving the information at the police station, Captain Parker was dispatched to the scene. Stopping at H. H. Williams' on the way up, he left orders to have a wagon sent up at once. After all investigations had been made, the body was brought to town to be prepared for burial. The funeral will take place today.

It is probable that if Kilauea had not rolled down the side he would not have met death. This seems to be pretty well proven by the fact that Steve Thompson, the messenger boy of the gang, followed Kilauea to the hole out of curiosity, and, being but three feet away from the place at the time of the explosion, was thrown into the air with Kilauea. He was fortunate enough to land very near the hole, and aside from a scratch on the face, was not hurt a bit. The severe injury he sustained.

Doomed leaves a wife and a nine-month-old baby in the most indigent circumstances, with nothing to eat and nothing to wear. The wife is almost on the verge of desperation in her howl on Kukulani lane. Messrs. Whitehead & Wilson, the men who have the contract for building the new road, left \$50 with the woman to defray the funeral expenses of her deceased husband, this out of the goodness of their hearts for Kilauea was in no way under them. He was one of the employees of Joe Puni, to whom a certain part of the work had been sublet.

GAELIC ARRIVES.

Brings With Her Some Well Known People.

The O. & O. S. Gaelic, Wm. Finch, commander, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf at about 6:30 o'clock last evening, after a fine passage of 6 days and 3 hours from San Francisco. For this, the captain has the thanks of all Honolulu. News was being anxiously awaited, and the work of getting the Gaelic in on such good time will not soon be forgotten.

If the trip down was good, the trip up was better, 6 days, 1 hour and 45 minutes being the time.

Charles E. Brown, the purser, has the thanks of the Admirer for many favors.

Following are some of the passengers for Honolulu and passing through to China and Japan, together with a few points about them:

Capt. Thos. Porter, son of the renowned Admiral Porter, of the American Navy, who is here to take the post of executive officer of the U. S. S. Marion.

H. Lansing and M. J. McCormick, who are destined to the posts of ensigns on the U. S. S. Philadelphia and Maria.

Mrs. Geo. C. Perkins, wife of United States Senator Perkins, who is here for a trip in the interests of her health. She is accompanied by her son, Fred K. Perkins.

Hon. H. A. Widemann, returning from a business and pleasure trip to the States.

A. D. McLeelan, who comes to Honolulu to be present at the wedding of his son, soon to take place.

G. R. Demet, nephew of Mrs. S. B. Dole, who is here for his vacation.

Albert F. Judd, Jr., and J. Judd, sons

of Chief Justice Judd, who have just graduated from Yale.

W. R. Castle, Jr., who comes home to spend his vacation, after one year in Harvard.

R. W. Irwin, United States Minister to Japan, who is returning to his post after a vacation at his home in the States.

Capt. C. V. Gridley, who goes to Yokohama to relieve Captain Reed, of the Olympia.

Mr. Fung Wing Hong, Chinese Consul at San Francisco, and Mr. Fong Yin Sun, an attaché. Both are returning home on a vacation.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The brig Lurline sailed from San Francisco for Kahului, July 4th.

The Australia, due July 20th, will be the next steamer from San Francisco.

The U. S. S. Adams arrived in Seattle, July 2d, after a cruise from this port.

The missionary packet Morning Star sailed from San Francisco for this port, July 2d.

The Hawaiian bark Santiago to Hilo and the brig John D. Spreckels to Makahala, are both on the way.

The American bark Albert, Griffiths master, sailed from San Francisco early yesterday afternoon, taking a full cargo of sugar.

The ship Commodore, damaged in the Oceanic dock fire in San Francisco, will leave that port for Honolulu on or about July 15th.

Crews of the Japanese from the Naniwa are out constantly in the ship's gigs. They are very clumsy in the use of the oars. On Sunday last two of the boats had a race, and at least three fouls were noticed within about as many boat lengths.

The new White Star Steamer Delphi sailed from Liverpool, June 17, for New York. She will load at the latter port for London, and after completing that voyage will be placed in the company's New Zealand Line, for which she was especially designed.

She has very large refrigerating capacity, and can carry over 100,000 carcasses of mutton at one trip. She was built by Harland & Wolff at Belfast, and was launched January 5, 1897.—N. Y. Maritime Register.

You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, July 12.

Smr. Noeuan, Pederson, from Hamakua.

Smr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Hawaii.

Smr. Waiialeale, Gregory, from Kauai.

O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco.

Wednesday, July 14.

Smr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Smr. Kaula, Bruhn, from Kauai.

Smr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Thursday, July 15.

Schr. Norma, Rosehill, from Palmyra.

Smr. Helene, Freeman, from Hawaii ports.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, July 12.

Smr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Smr. James Makee, Tuliet, for Kapa.

Smr. W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Kauai ports.

Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, July 14.

Smr. Ke An Hou, Thompson, for Hanalei and Abukini.

O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for Chis and Japan.

Smr. Kneha, Parker, for Oahu ports.

Thursday, July 15.

Smr. Noeuan, Pederson, for Honokaa and Kukulani.

Smr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Smr. Kaula, Mosher, for Oahu ports.

Smr. Waiialeale, Gregory, for Lahaina.

Am. bark Albert, Griffiths, for San Francisco.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Smr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii, at 10 a. m.

Smr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Wai-

mes, at 4 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Hamakua, per smr. Noeuan, July 12.—Mrs. Lindsey and 35 on deck.

From San Francisco, per bark Alden Besse, July 12.—Hermann Kimball, Miss Stetson, Miss Moore.

From San Francisco, per O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, July 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Her-

bert Wallis, W. D. Baldwin, Chaplain Thos. Porter, H. Lansing, G. R. Demet, Albert F. Judd, Jr., J. Judd, Hon. H. A. Widemann, Mrs. Geo. C. Perkins and nurse, Fred K. Perkins, M. J. McCormick, W. R. Castle, Jr., A. D. McLeelan, Mrs. Harry Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Larr Anderson, Miss Ellen Carlson, M. Westgate, G. Pollitz, H. Y. Stillman and E. S. Warner.

From Kauai, per smr. Kaula, July 14.—W. E. Rowell, Mrs. Scott and 5 on deck.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per smr. Mauna Loa, July 14.—C. M. Walton, wife and son, A. B. Loebenstein, C. F. True, H. Pohlmann, W. F. Wilson, J. Cooper, L. M. Vettelesen, C. W.

Dickey, D. D. Baldwin, Mast. Edward Deverill, Mrs. J. D. Johnston, Miss Scott, Mrs. Ken Leland, Mrs. A. Ithi, Mast. Wm. Ayers, G. G. Seong, L. A. Choy, Mrs. S. Nowlein, Mast. Richard Nowlein, Mrs. M. Doherty, Miss S. Doherty, Miss Eplinda, Mast. D. Eplinda and 65 deck.

Departures.

For Kauai ports, per smr. W. G. Hall, July 13.—W. B. Godfrey, Jr., Miss R. H. Green, Miss Hardy, Miss Angelina Wallace, Miss Haslach, Miss Christian Mrs. Haslach, Mrs. W. M. Smith, D. W. James, J. D. Troglon, Miss Clymer, Miss Adeline Jaouen, Mrs. F. W. Carter and children, G. N. Wilcox, C. B. Makoe and wife, Master Hatfield, Miss Florence Deverill, R. Nagawa, Miss Lena Deverill, R. Nagawa, Father Emmeran, May Kaaloa, John Kellett, H. P. Ka-

lanika and wife and 23 on deck.

For Maui ports, per smr. Claudine, July 13.—Mrs. J. S. Walker, Miss Corn-

well, Miss M. Sorenson, Master A. Sorenson, Mrs. W. F. Boyd, Miss E. K. Nawahi, Miss M. Nape, James Blank, John Wagner, Mrs. R. Panee, Miss Hulimoku, the Misses Keliwell, John Hanuwa, D. Kamai and daughter, Liwai Joseph, Mrs. Hakole, T. Amor, W. Starboard, John Naipo, Bro. Frank, Bro. Francis, Bro. Clarence, Bro. Robert, Bro. Rush, Bro. Raymond, Bro. Theodore, Koelling children.

For China and Japan, per O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, July 14.—M. Akiyama, Mr. and Mrs. N. Igarashi, Dr. V. Reidel and 168 Chinese.

For San Francisco, per bark Albert, July 15.—Mr. Lofquist, Miss Lofquist, Edward Adams, Mrs. Farnsworth and son, Mrs. Patton and sons.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,

Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

New York Line.

The Bark "EDWARD MAY," will sail from New York for Honolulu.

ON OR ABOUT JULY 15TH

For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass., or

C. BREWER & CO., (Ltd.), Honolulu Agents.

Harry St. Goar, Edward Pollitz, Members Stock and Bond Exchange

EDWARD POLLITZ & COMPANY

COMMISSION BROKERS AND DEALERS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Particular attention given to purchase and sale of Hawaiian sugar stock.

Bullion and Exchange. Loans Negotiated. Eastern and Foreign Stock and Bonds.

403 California St. - San Francisco, Cal.

Good Coffee Land for Sale.

28 acres of good coffee land, fee simple, with houses, implements, cistern, and fenced with stone walls, situated at Nakolowa, seven miles from Kailua, Kona, Hawaii. Eight acres under cultivation with healthy coffee trees; last crop yielded 4,000 pounds.

Information can be had at the store of

AKAU & CO., Kailua, Hawaii.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

One black horse, branded "Y" on left hind leg. Finder will please inform the People's Ice Company and receive reward. 4659-tf 1897

HAMAKUA MILL CO.

At the annual meeting of the Hamakua Mill Company held this 15th day of July, 1897, at the office of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.....Theo. H. Davies

Vice-President.....Chas. Nottley

Treasurer.....W. H. Baird

Secretary.....J. C. Cook

Auditor.....T. R. Keyworth

J. C. COOK, Secretary.

Honolulu, 15th July, 1897. 1897-3t

LAUPAHOEHOE SUGAR CO.

At the annual meeting of the Laupahoehoe Sugar Company held this 15th day of July, 1897, at the office of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.....Theo. H. Davies

Vice-President.....F. M. Swanzy

Treasurer.....W. H. Baird

Secretary.....J. C. Cook

Auditor.....T. R. Keyworth

J. C. COOK, Secretary.

Honolulu, 15th July, 1897. 1897-3t

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Monday, August 9, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold at public auction:

Lease of 744 acres of Land in Honokaa, Hamakua, extending from sea shore to about two miles above the same.

This land is now under lease to the Honokaa Sugar Company, expiring on October 1, 1898.

Term of Lease: 21 years from October 1st, 1898. Upset rental, \$2776.00 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

For plan of Land, or further particulars, apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent Public Lands.

Honolulu, July 12, 1897. 1897-td

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, July 24th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at public auction, under special conditions of payments and improvements, 5 lots in Puna, Hawaii, as follows:

KAMAILI.

| Lot. | Acres. | Upset Price. |
|------|--------|--------------|
| 11 | \$8.50 | \$492.25 |
| 12 | \$6.50 | \$484.50 |
| 14 | \$8.20 | \$483.90 |

KUPAHUA.

| Lot. | Acres. | Upset Price. |
|------|--------|--------------|
| 3 | 28.00 | 42.00 |
| 4 | 24.00 | 72.00 |

Purchasers must have qualifications and make declaration as required under Land Act.

Full particulars as to the above may be had on application at office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, or at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent Public Lands.

July 7, 1897. 1897-td

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 13 lots in Awaia, Hamakua District, Hawaii, may be applied for under special terms of payments and improvement, after this date and until Saturday, July 24th.

Any of these lots not applied for under special conditions, before July 24th, will on or after that date be open for application as right of purchase leases or cash freeholds.

For further particulars, apply to CHARLES WILLIAMS, Honokaa, Hamakua, or at the Office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent Public Lands.

July 9, 1897. 1897-td

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, July 17, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at public auction: Lot of land in Keheha, Puna, Hawaii, containing 31.05 acres.

Terms—Cash.

Upset Price—\$33.15.

For further particulars apply to E. D. Baldwin, Sub-Agent, Hilo, Hawaii, or of office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent Public Lands.

Public Lands Office, June 14, 1897. 1872-td

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY, July 19, 1897, for the construction of a portion of the Homestead Road in Makawao, Maui.

Plans and specifications at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works and at the house of David Eldredge in Waikooa, Kula, Maui.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 6, 1897. 1879-3t

CIRCUIT COURT, SECOND CIRCUIT

of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Philip Joaquin, late of Lahaina, Maui, H. I., deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Father Andrew and John Kasihue, Executors with will annexed, of the Estate of Philip Joaquin, late of Lahaina, Maui, deceased, where-in they ask to be allowed \$2,984.60, and charge themselves with \$2,627.50, and ask that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them and their surties from all further responsibility as such Executors.

It is ordered that Tuesday, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the said Justice at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated Waialuku, H. I., this 10th day of July, 1897. G. ARMSTRONG,

Clerk, Circuit Court, Second Circuit. 1897-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of John H. Paly, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to E. A. Matt-Smith having been filed, notice is hereby given that Friday, August 13, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 13, 1